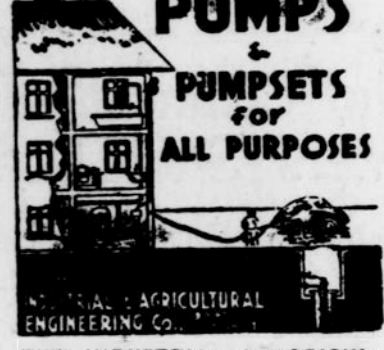


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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozechah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Nazi Invasion Plan Miscarries!

'Blitzkrieg' Debunked

BERLIN NOW TALKS OF PROLONGED WAR

"No Winter Famine: Plenty Of Food Supplies For A Long Period"

LONDON, SEPT. 18. THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE STOCKHOLM PAPER "ALLEHANDA" REPORTS THAT THE INVASION OF BRITAIN HAS BEEN TEMPORARILY POSTPONED OWING TO THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENCES IN BRITAIN AND OF THE R.A.F. FIGHTERS.

According to this correspondent, the Germans will go on bombing ports and aerodromes and Neutral correspondents are told in Berlin that Germany has plenty of food supplies to stand a long war.

NAZI CLAIMS

The Official German News Agency claims that bombs were dropped in last night's raids on London "with especially great success on targets of military importance".

As indicated in previous messages the raiders' principal targets appeared to be stores in Oxford Street devoted largely to the display of women's apparel.

BOMBING CIVILIANS

The German Official News Agency which earlier to-day claimed that bombs were dropped last night on "targets of military importance" does not now try to hide Germany's deliberate bombing of civilians. This Agency now claims that "the Luftwaffe destroyed entire residential areas in Eastern London".—Reuter.

Doom Of Capitalist Economy

Will Europe Survive Longer In Previous Financial Form?

NEW YORK, Sept. 18. "The capitalist economy of Europe is slowly bleeding to death and the increased drain upon it has been such that since the outbreak of war, it is doubtful if Europe can endure much longer and still survive in anything like its previous economic and financial form." The foregoing view is expressed by Mr. Wallace Deuel, correspondent of the "Chicago Daily News" and "New York Post" in a dispatch from Berlin.

HEAVY COST

Mr. Deuel computes that the war is costing Germany four and half billion marks monthly and other belligerent and neutral states—even the United States—must be spending quite as much proportionately. He estimates that the Nazis have borrowed between sixty-five and seventy billion marks since they came to power.—Reuter.

HUGE OUTPUT OF MUNITIONS TO COME

LONDON, Sept. 18. It will not be long before trainees would be passing out from Government training centres for munition production at the rate of 2,500,000 yearly, said Mr. E. Bevin speaking in London. Saying that the present long hours of work were to be regarded as a spur as it was impossible to keep them up, Mr. Bevin said that the workpeople's achievement in intensifying output by working long hours would stand out as one of the most wonderful in Britain's industrial history.—Reuter.

Westminster Abbey Bombed

TERRIFIC AIR BATTLES OVER THAMES

Nazi Raiders Come In Streams: 42 Shot Down

LONDON, Sept. 18.

It is now revealed that a bomb fell on the Westminster Abbey, but there was no damage. A small crater was made.

Following London's ten-hour darkness raid—the longest of the war—the Metropolis has had several air raid warnings to-day. The warnings ranged between 10 minutes and over two hours. 42 PLANES DESTROYED

"Forty-two enemy planes were destroyed to-day," says the Air Ministry News Service, "one of them by anti-aircraft fire. Nine of our fighters have been lost, but the pilots of five are safe. No bombs are reported to have been dropped in London area."

TERRIFIC BATTLES OVER THAMES

The first daylight warning was sounded in London at 6-15 a.m. (G.M.T.) and the all-clear was sounded after 18 minutes.

The second air-raid warning on Wednesday was sounded in London at 07-20 (G.M.T.) and all-clear at 07-42.

Gunfire was heard during the second warning, apparently directed against a lone reconnaissance plane.

A warning was sounded in London at 8-35 a.m.

The all-clear sounded in London at 09-22 (G.M.T.) No incidents are reported in London area this morning.

TERRIFIC BATTLE HIGH IN SKY

Flying from all directions, up the Thames Estuary towards London during the third air raid to-day, several formations of German planes were located by anti-aircraft gunners. German formations were split and British fighters attacked. There ensued a terrific battle high in the sky out of sight of ground watchers. Some bombs were dropped during the encounter. The raiders appeared to be nearly all Messerschmidt 109 indicating that the bombers had large escorts. So far two of these raiders are believed to have been shot down by British fighters.

The fourth air raid warning was sounded in London area at 10-34 a.m. (G.M.T.), which lasted ten minutes.

MANY RENDERED HOMELESS

Numerous high explosive bombs were dropped on a Thames Estuary town during this morning's raids, causing considerable damage and rendering many families homeless.

This follows last night's Thames Estuary attacks when at least fifty bombs were dropped over one town and considerable damage was done to property. Also during last night and for the second time within 24 hours a number of houses in the working-class area of an East London suburb were demolished and others so seriously damaged that many people were rendered temporarily homeless.

ANOTHER BATTLE OVER THAMES

The fifth air raid warning was sounded in London area at 11-47 a.m. (G.M.T.).

During the fifth and current air raid of the day another battle over the Thames Estuary was indicated by the weaving of exhaust fumes high in the sky. Watchers stated a large number of planes were visible.

The battle over the Thames Es-

NAZI STORY OF BIG GUNS POUNDING BR. CAPITAL

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Reports cabled to neutral countries give Nazi military officials in Berlin as the source of a story that "it is highly possible that gigantic guns on the French and Belgian coasts are pounding on London".

It can be stated categorically that nothing is known in the Capital of shells from enemy long-range guns having fallen on the Metropolis.—Reuter.

tuary during the fifth raid was terrific. It now appears that German raiders have been turned back by British fighters.

The all-clear sounded at 1-27.

SIX PLANES SHOT DOWN

Six German planes are reported to have been shot down in a whirlwind battle over the coast early this afternoon. These were machines attempting to cross the coast on their way to London.

The sixth air-raid warning was sounded in the London area at 15-13 (G.M.T.).

The all-clear sounded at 15-31 (G.M.T.).

When the alarm sounded in London area at 15-13, it was the hundredth time since the war began.

The seventh air-raid warning sounded in London area at 16-13 (G.M.T.).

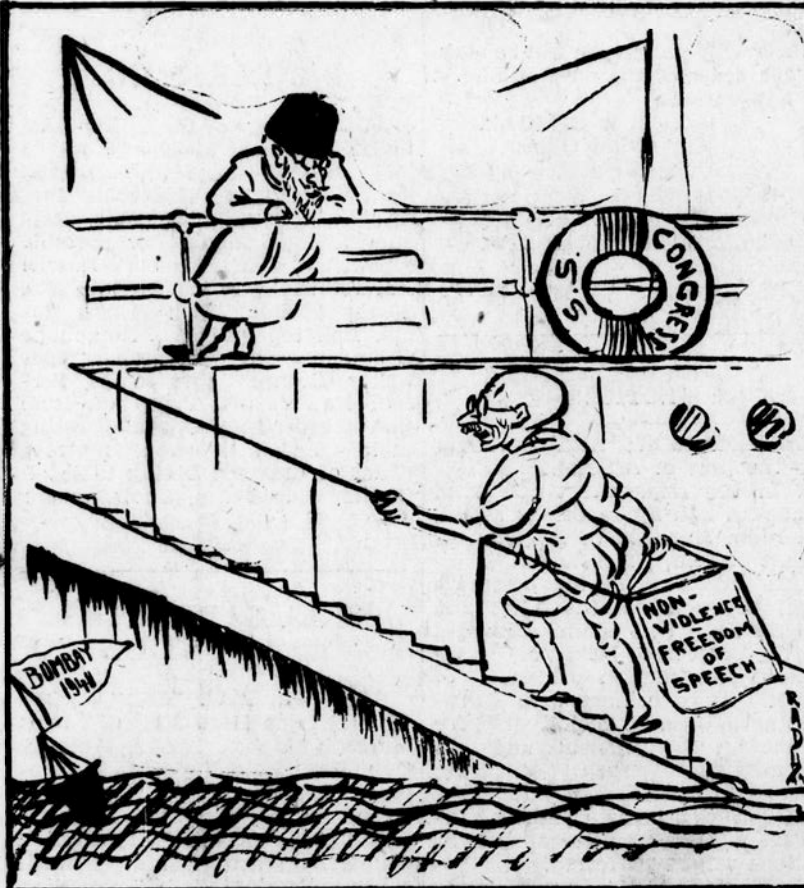
The eighth air raid warning of the day sounded at 18-57.

THEY COME IN ENDLESS STREAM

Further accounts from Reuter's correspondents regarding to-day's air battles indicate that a great force of raiders numbering about 300 crossed the South-east coast early this afternoon. Several formations of German twin-engine bombers were guarded by over 200 fighters.

The raiders crossed the coast in an endless stream for a quarter of an hour flying at over 20,000 feet. In a short time miles of the sky were covered with white streaks from exhaust fumes. Later these streaks became intricately woven as the Germans were engaged by British fighters.

Early reports indicate that at least ten enemy machines were destroyed over or near South-eastern England to-day.



NAZI SUPPLY SHIPS BOMBED

R. A. F. ATTACK ON CHANNEL PORTS, CONVOY AND AERODROMES

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The Air Ministry announces that at least two supply ships were sunk and many fires started at Cherbourg by our bombers. It also records day and night attacks by the air force on ports in Germany and German occupied territory and much damage done to shipping and military stores.

WIDE-SPREAD ATTACK ON CHANNEL PORTS

Medium bombers of the R.A.F. were again over Zeebrugge and Ostend yesterday afternoon when direct hits were made on harbour installations at Zeebrugge. One aircraft attacked four barges off the coast and direct hits on two were obtained.

Another raid bombed a convoy which was sighted off The Hague. A new aerodrome at Ymuiden was also attacked.

At Zeebrugge, where concentrations of barges were bombed, two Messerschmitts engaged British aircraft, but made off after an exchange of fire, says the Air Ministry News Service.

Two Supply Ship Sunk

"Our bombers yesterday carried out daylight attacks on the port of Ostend, on shipping at Zeebrugge, convoy and barges off the Dutch coast and on an aerodrome at Ymuiden," states an Air Ministry 'Communique'.

Bomber Command aircraft made heavy, sustained attacks on Hamburg, Tereuzen, Flushing, Zeebrugge, Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne. Much damage was done to shipping and military stores. Gun emplacements in the vicinity of Cap Gris Nez were also attacked.

Other forces of R.A.F. aircraft bombed distribution centres in Krefeld, Hamm, Ebrang, Osnabruck, Soest, and Brussels and goods yards at Stockum near Cologne.

The Coastal Command aircraft attacked Cherbourg harbour. At least two supply ships were sunk and many fires started. Two of our aircraft have not reported to their base.

RING OF FIRE AROUND HARBOUR

Two large ships, one of which is believed to be a destroyer, were blown up in Cherbourg harbour during the R.A.F. night attack, states the Air Ministry News Service. Much other damage was caused in the raid and when it ended there was a ring of flames around the harbour from burning buildings and vessels.

TIDAL LOCK HIT

The Air Ministry News Service says: "At Calais, a fire quarter of a

16 KILLED IN ROCK BURST

DHOLPUR, Sept. 17

Sixteen labourers were killed and twelve seriously injured in an explosion caused by rock burst, says a report from Manpur (Eastern Rajputana).

"It appears that the labourers were at work in their fields when a huge rock nearly which had been heated by months of torrid heat, suddenly burst as sharp showers, the first of the monsoon, the explosion shook the whole area. The detonation caused by the explosion shook the whole area killing the workers outright. All the injured, some of whose arms were blown away, were rushed to the hospital.—A. P.

Br. Planes Lay Mines In Enemy Harbours

Territorial Waters From Norway To Bay Of Biscay Rendered Dangerous To Shipping

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Planes of the Bomber Command have been laying mines in enemy-occupied harbours and territorial waters stretching from the Norwegian Coast to the Bay of Biscay, states the Air Ministry News Service.

Since the first mine was laid by the R.A.F. in May, hundreds of thousands of miles have been flown by aircraft engaged in mining operations. Over thirty separate mine fields are now laid and it is known that thousands of tons of enemy shipping have

Hold Back Till Pass-Word Comes

TEST OF DISCIPLINE: "SHORT COURSE OF OBEDIENCE TO LAW": BASIS FOR GANDHI-VICEROY TALKS

Call To Congressmen And Committees

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY.

"Hold back and hold together till the Mahatma gives the pass-word; a short course of obedience to law,"—this the first Order of the day issued to Congressmen and Congress Committees by the High Command at the conclusion of the first meeting of the Working Committee to-day after the meeting of the A. I. C. C.

AWAIT INSTRUCTIONS

An important resolution calling upon all Congress organisations to stop civil disobedience, individual or other, pending definite instructions from Mahatma Gandhi, was passed by the Congress Working Committee which had its final sitting at the Birla House to-day.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad presided and Mahatma Gandhi was present during the entire deliberations.

NO SIDE-TRACKING OF ISSUE

"The purpose of the resolution issued to-day is that the Congress should not create complications by side-tracking the issue," said Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to press representatives.

To a suggestion whether the resolution would not lead to a misunderstanding because of the A.I.C.C. decision in Bombay which implied restricted civil disobedience, the Congress President said: "There should be no room for such misunderstanding. We should ensure against the side-tracking of the issue. Nothing will be lost by waiting till Gandhiji gives the word. It is necessary that we must give implicit obedience to our Captain."

The Congress Working Committee seems to have considered it necessary to issue the instructions in view of the letter which Mahatma Gandhi has addressed to the Viceroy seeking an interview with him.

Test Of Discipline

The suspension of civil disobedience is also intended to be a test of discipline of Congressmen and a "short course of obedience to law".

"The disturbances in Kerala have absolutely no bearing on the present resolution" said a pro-

(Continued on page 7, col. 4)

Anzacs Greet Mahatma

Three Soldiers Among Those Who Saw Gandhiji Off

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A large crowd of citizens including three Australian soldiers who pushed their way to the platform at the last minute, gave a hearty send-off to Mahatma Gandhi who left for Wardha by the Calcutta Mail this evening, after a week's stay in Bombay.

SOLDIERS GREET MAHATMA

Wreathed in smiles, Gandhiji gave a warm hand-shake to the soldiers who advanced towards his compartment with curiosity, wit changed on their faces. They exchanged few words of greeting which were drowned by shouts of "Gandhiji-ki-jai" from the crowd.

WHAT SHALL I DO?

Gandhiji walking briskly up to the compartment, gave one of the most pleasant smiles ever caught by the camera, when a Parsi woman presented him with an earthen pot containing flowers, rice and a cocoanut.

"What shall I do with it. Shall I take it on my head?" questioned Gandhiji.

Two seconds later, he was actually seen holding the earthen vessel on his head, to the great amusement of the Parsi donor and the crowd around.

The Parsi woman whispered something into his ear which made Gandhiji burst into a roar of laughter.

Khan Bahadur Allah Bux, ex-Premier of Sind entered the compartment of Gandhiji and had a brief conversation with him.

Among those who saw Gandhiji off were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Mathuradas Tricunji, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Dr. Subbarayan, Mr. R. D. Birla, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Mr. and Mrs. Kripalani, Mr. Bhawanji Arjun Khimji, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. Mehraji, Mr. Achut Patwardhan, Mr. Nagindas Master and Mr. Surji Vallabhdas.

Mr. Mahadev Desai and Mr. Pyarelal accompanied Mahatma. Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi will stay in Bombay for a few days more.

Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghosh and Mr. Harekrishna Mehta left by the same train.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant left by the Punjab Mail.

LONDON: The Dutch News Agency states that the Netherlands Government has decided to offer a contribution of £50,000 to the Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of London's air raid victims.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 2½ p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletters Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (—), "The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications are invited by the Department of Supply, Munitions Production Branch, from candidates for the following posts:—(1) One Mechanical Engineering Assistant, trained in a large Engineering Workshop, and with subsequent experience in a Drawing Office and estimating section of a reputable firm. (2) One Electrical Engineering Assistant, trained as an Electrical Engineer, with at least 3 years' subsequent experience preferably with a reputable firm of Electrical Engineers. (3) One Civil Engineering (Structural) Assistant, with training in Structural Engineering and at least 3 years' subsequent experience preferably with a reputable firm of Structural Engineers. (4) One Civil Engineering Assistant, experienced in Railway track work essential; structural experience desirable. Candidates should have Drawing Office and estimating experience of Railway track work. Candidates possessing University degrees in subjects pertaining to the qualifications above mentioned will be given preference. The salary in all cases will be Rs. 250-10-350. The posts are temporary and liable to termination without notice. Applications should be addressed by designation, and NOT by name, to the Assistant Secretary, Department of Supply, Munitions Production Branch, 6 Esplanade East, Calcutta, to reach him not later than the 28th Sept. 1940. Covers should indicate clearly which of the above posts is applied for. The candidates selected will be on probation for a period of 6 months. (3391)

Wanted:—Special Managers, Clerks, agents in Bombay Presidency for sub-offices establishments. Apply Indo Finance & Transportation Corporation, Delhi. (13671)

Wanted:—300 Matriculates, age 18-24 for Telegraph training for Government service. Applications also entertained from trained hands. Apply with stamp to: The Railway Training School, Ajmer Gate, Delhi. (13646)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

L.M.S., M.B., M.D., in Homoeopathy. Enroll yourself in the foremost institution which specialises in Postal tuition at nominal cost. Success Guaranteed. Free prospectus from The Vei Medical House, (Dep. E.) Tenkas. South India. (13659)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements
Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court on THURSDAY, the 19th September, 1940, at 2-45 P.M. (S.T.)

MATHURADAS VISSANJI
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 18th September, 1940. 3415.

NOTICE

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Citizens of Bombay will be held TO-DAY at 6 P.M. (S.T.) in the Sir CAWASJI JEHANGIR HALL to give expression to their feelings of sorrow at the sad demise of Seth Anandilal Fodar. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside. 3408.

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, GIPSTORE Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the purchase of scrap timber available at the Carr. & Wagon & Elec. Stores Depot, Matunga, Bombay. Price per copy of tender form Re. 1/- which amount will not be refunded. Closing date 30th September 1940 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) Payment by cheques, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. 3383.

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE, Indian Stores Department, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of 300 cwt. coloured cotton waste. Tender forms No. BX.480 may be obtained from him on payment in cash of Rs. 2/- per set. Tenders will be opened on 23rd September, 1940. (3412)

IN THE MATTER OF THE HYDERABAD COMPANIES' ACT 1920 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE SHAHABAD CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, In Voluntary Liquidation

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the SHAHABAD CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Voluntary Liquidation) will be held at 3-35 P.M. (S.T.), on THURSDAY, the 3rd of October, 1940, at the premises of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Residency Road, Hyderabad-Dn. pursuant to Section 181 of the Hyderabad Companies' Act No. 1V of 1920 F.

P. J. BILIMORIA,
Liquidator.
Esplanade House, Fort, Bombay
Dated 19th Sept. 1940. 3409

THE NEW ASIATIC LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD., NEW DELHI

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy No. A2290 issued in favour of Mr. Labhshanker (alias) Prabhuram Anandji Pancholi, the duplicate Policy will be issued unless any one having interest in the policy notifies to the Company of the same with 30 days from the date.

A. DUTTA,
General Manager. (3411)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Real Cures for ailments by Mental Therapeutics and Medicaments, write to Sri P. Ramaswami, H. M. D. Bhaga, P. O. (Via Dhanbad). (13670)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for SUBSCRIPTION AT PAR TO 4% LOAN OF RS. 9- LACS being the third instalment of the Ahmedabad Municipal Relief Road Scheme Loan of Rs. 40- lacs as per sanction accorded by Government under their resolutions in the G. D. No. 2159/33, dated 2nd April, 1938 and 6th September, 1940. Applications should be addressed to the Chief Officer and accompanied by a deposit of 5% of the face value of the debentures applied for No application without deposit will be considered. Copies of the prospectus showing the full particulars of the loan and of application forms can be had free of charge from the Chief Accountant of this Municipality either on application or in person.

Ordinarily preference will be given in the order of the date of receipt of applications.
(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad.
Dated 10th September, 1940. (3407)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Assistant Professor in the Department of Vital Statistics and Epidemiology at the All-India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health, Calcutta.

The candidate should possess a high degree in Mathematics and should have had sound training in the subject of statistics. He should also furnish evidence of experience in dealing with statistics as applied to biological or public health problems and of research in such problems. Teaching experience is desirable. Other things being equal, a candidate possessing medical qualifications will be preferred.
PAY. Rs. 375-25-750 per mensem.

Full particulars regarding conditions of service, and the prescribed form of application, are obtainable from the Secretary, Recruitment and Appointments Board, C/o the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi.
The last date for the receipt of completed application forms is 14th October 1940. 3413

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client MR. RAJARAM MALAYIA, the Administrator of the estate of his Mother Bai MALOOBAI MALAYIA has contracted to sell to another client of ours the undermentioned property, situate at 6th Kamathipura Street, outside the Fort of Bombay and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim against the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, assessment, attachment or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office situate at 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at 6th Kamathipura Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3938, New No. 10569, Old Survey No. 3512, New Survey No. 6172, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1700 of Byculla Division and containing by admeasurement 45.49 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Municipality under 'E' Ward No. 1564, Street No. 68, New Street No. 35 and bounded on the East by house of Narad Balaraj Ramraj, on the West by the property of Bala Maratha, on the North by the said 6th Kamathipura Street and on the South by Sweeper's passage.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1940.

D. G. DESAI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(3414)

Public Notices

NOTICE

SEALED QUOTATIONS ARE INVITED for supplying 350 Rft. 8" Steel Boring Pipes so as to reach the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, on or before MONDAY, the 14th October, 1940, at 4-0 P.M.
Earnest money should accompany the tender at the rate of five per cent without which no tender will be considered.
(Sd.) B. D. PATEL,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad,
16th September, 1940. 3410

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (THURSDAY) at 11-30 A.M. to 1 P.M. (S.T.) at 57, Meadows Street, Fort, of complete Household furniture, Chubb English Safe, Rajvanshi Zula, Remington portable typewriter, Paris make Kasriel Harmonium, Chesterfield sets, Singer Machine with Round Bobbin, Roll top table, Primaphone Gramophone, Remington Typewriter, Bronze figure lamp, Persian Hall carpet, Piano (S. Rose Co.) Wardrobes, Cheval dressing table, Bed with box mattress, Chest of drawers, Dining table & Chairs, Side board, Show cases, etc.

MESSRS. EASTERN AUCTION CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) at 11-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Maskati Mahal, Lohar Chawl, Opp. Hararwala Building, of complete Bungalow furniture, H.M.V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington portable typewriter, Chesterfield sets, Safe, Wardrobes, Remington Typewriter, Wrist watches, etc.

A CLASS BY ITSELF! MINERVA'S "Social Pukar"

BHAROSA

Directed By SOHRAB MODI
6TH WEEK AT THE MINERVA
DAILY: 4-15, 7 & 10 p.m.
AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

WOMEN

MUST SEE IT!

NAVYUG'S

Sparkling

Social

LAPANDAV (HIDE AND SEEK)

ZANANA SHOW

TO-DAY: 1-30 P.M.

8TH WEEK AT

NEW WEST END

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

LITTLE OLD NEW YORK

Next FRIDAY: See the HAVOC of NAZI AGGRESSION in

FOUR SONS

Dori Ameche • Eugene Leontovich
Mary Beth Hughes • Alan Curtis
George Ernest • Bert Lowery
Lionel Royce • Sig Ruman

THREAT TO BRITAIN'S VERY EXISTENCE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17. "Those who have read the discussions and decisions of the All-India Congress Committee will deplore the course of events leading up to them," said Prof. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, presiding over the First Anniversary of the Indo-Polish Association this evening.

"We all know," added Sir Sayyadullah Khan, "that it goes against Gandhi's grain to launch a movement likely to increase the trouble of Britain at this most critical hour and add to the bitterness between the two countries. Any such movement will hurt the prestige not only of Britain, but of India. He will be the last man to do it. On the other hand, acquiescence in the existing ambiguous state of affairs of British statesmen is likely to weaken the national movement."

Referring to the work of cultural understanding, which the Indo-Polish Association fostered, he said that Poland was the first victim of Germany's aggression as she was the first to say "enough" to the invader. She suffered defeat in her own country by yielding to the massed and mechanized might of Germany. The same fate overtook Norway, Denmark, Belgium and France. Great Britain today was engaged in a life and death struggle with the same enemy. "Our sympathies are with Poland and the defeated Nations and to-day our hearts go out to Great Britain. I do not think that Great Britain had in all her long history ever faced such a threat to her very existence.—A. P.

Conference Of Groundnut Producers

MADRAS, Sept. 17. A conference of groundnut producers, merchants and exporters was held to-day in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member Government of India presiding when problems relating to the utilization of surplus groundnut produce in this province caused by the contraction of export markets were discussed. As a result of the discussion the fact emerged that at present there was no surplus of groundnut in the market, that last year's production had been almost entirely consumed notwithstanding the diminution of exports and that the present problem related only to providing a market and adopting measures for the consumption of the present crop. The conference was of the opinion that the internal consumption of groundnut should be increased.—A. P.

PATTABHI'S REPLY TO TRAVANCORE DEWAN

Indian States Must Get Integrated With Free India If They Desire To Preserve Themselves

BOMBAY, Sept. 17.

The view that if the Indian States desire to preserve themselves, they must get integrated with a free India and themselves become equal participants in the composite freedom of Hindustan, is expressed by Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaaramaya, formerly President of the All-India States People's Conference, writing in the current issue of the "States People" under the caption "Are the States Independent?"

Dr. Pattabhi refers to the contention of the latter, and the alliance between the two viceroyalties, that in any constitutional changes likely to take place in India in recognition of Indian independence, British must consent to the States as they are independent and integral units, and particularly to his claim that in any case Travancore is an independent State which was not conquered by the British, and whose independence is amply testified to by the treaties between the State and the British Government in India.

NO BETTER RIGHTS

He observes:—
"The question may be examined from several standpoints—legalistic, individual, historical and mundane.
"England can't give away what she has not. No transfer of property can convey greater rights than those possessed by the transferor. Is Travancore an independent and equal ally of Britain? If so Britain can no more transfer Travancore to independent India than she can Timbuktu. If, however, Dr. C. P. only claims that the States are subordinate allies of Britain—as, indeed, in fact they are—they will be the third party whose signature would be desirable to the new agreement constituting Hindustan with

"The right of the British Government to intervene in the internal affairs of Indian States is another matter. The consequences necessarily involved in the supremacy of the British crown. The British Government have indeed shown again and again that they have no desire to exercise this right without grave reason."

"When the independence of India is recognized by the British Government," Dr. Pattabhi says, "the States may rest assured that there will be no intention on the part of the Congress or of the Congress to exercise any general discretionary right of interfering with the internal sovereignty of the States."

"As for external relations, they come under matters in respect of which there has been a cession of sovereignty on the part of the States themselves to the Paramount Power. Indeed, Paramountcy has only resulted by such transfer or cession of sovereignty in respect of 'foreign relations and external security.'"

"The Butler Committee has already laid it down that the Paramount Power cannot sit with folded hands when there is anarchy in a State. It has interfered, and will intervene—under such conditions. The question then is whether this cession of sovereignty, this paramountcy is a Hindu widow's right ceded to the British Government as a life estate and inalienable by them to their heirs and successors. What if it should happen if the British Government wants to divest themselves of these ceded rights? Will they revert to the States, and, if so, by what law, or what reservation in the treaty? With the cow goes the calf and the rope as well as the peg. It would be absurd to imagine—no matter what viewpoint one may examine the problem from—that the States can float in mid-air.—United Press.

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Gond Raja Who Claimed Divine Powers Shot Dead

Story Of Demand From Nizam's Govt. Of A Jagir, Five Villages And Remissions Of Forest Dues

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 18.

Styling himself as a Gond Raja, demanding a jagir of five villages and remission of all forest dues and claiming divine powers, the Gond leader who was killed in the police firing at Asifabad on September 10 had announced in a letter to a merchant that he was preparing to descend on the town of Asifabad and that the merchant should be prepared to feed hundreds of his followers on the pain of the direst penalty.

These facts are revealed in the Press Note issued following the investigations made by Sir Theodore Tasker, Police Member, and Mr. S. T. Hollins, Director-General of Police, who visited Asifabad on Sunday.

It appears that this Gond leader had migrated into the Dominions and finally settled in a forest 12 miles west of Asifabad where he and his followers had unlawfully acquired about 300 acres of land for cultivation.

Efforts made by the Forest Department to persuade him to stop this cultivation proved futile and when two months ago some forest subordinates were deputed to bring him round, two of them were seriously injured.

PERSUADED TO SURRENDER
Finding it difficult to arrest the Gond owing to his threatening attitude the Divisional Superintendent of Police himself proceeded to the spot with a Revenue Officer and with great difficulty persuaded him to surrender with six of his associates who were fully armed. They were released on bail but failed to make their appearance in the court on the appointed day.

The note says that the Gond now began to assemble men and arms and addressed impertinent letters to the Taluqdar and the Police styling himself a Gond Raja and demanding a jagir of five villages and the remission of

all Forest dues. He began to claim divine powers and told his followers that he could render even bullets harmless.

PARLEYS WITH GOND LEADER
The authorities thought it was necessary that immediate action should be taken before the number of his followers grew. The Taluqdar therefore on September 9 with a force of 100 policemen and accompanied by the Divisional Superintendent of Police, Divisional Forest Officer and the civil surgeon camped on the hill near a village in this area and from there, he began to parley with the Gond Leader, but the latter only sent defiant replies.

The following day, the police forces reconnoitred the position and heard the beating of the drums. Before the dawn, they climbed the hill by 800 feet foot path through thick forest and found that 500 Gonds had massed outside the villages, armed with guns, spears, swords, hatchets and lathis. For four hours, every endeavour was made by the Taluqdar and his officers to bring the Gonds to reason. They were allowed to reduce their demands to writing and a written order was given to them suspending all further action until the case against the leader was disposed of but they declined.

10 KILLED
When it became no longer possible to avoid using force, says the Press Note, fire by bucket orders by two sections, and when this failed to halt the on-coming mass, fire by ball was ordered. The Gond leader fell dead within 10 yards of the line of police and the mass fled leaving nine others dead and 13 wounded. Some were arrested with loaded guns in the huts of the village. The Civil Surgeon gave immediate first-aid to the wounded.—A. P.

PROGRESS IN LITERACY OF HYDERABAD POLICE

50.39 per cent Of Lower Ranks Are Now Literate!

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Sept. 18. "The year was very eventful and imposed an unprecedented strain on the police. The problems arising out of the Satyagraha movement, terrorist activities, anti-foreign agitation and communal disturbances were difficult and many. Apart from actual demonstrations, there was a marked quickening of political life and activity in all public quarters—a development which called for unremitting vigilance on the part of the police."

This passage occurring in the annual administration report of the Hyderabad City Police for the year 1938-39 does not only indicate the nature of the special problems which the police were called upon to deal with but also mirrors the trend of public life in the capital city during the period under review.

There was a marked decrease in offences against the person and property this year as compared with the previous one.

On the side of internal reforms, the measures deserving mention are the systematization of the Traffic Control Section and the organisation of the Special Branch. The number of road accidents showed an appreciable decrease.

There was a further steady increase in literacy among the lower ranks of the police force, the percentage of literacy rising from 44.59 last year to 50.39 during the year under report.

Indian Comforts Fund And Customs Duty

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

Intimation has been received from the Indian Comforts Fund, London, that individual parcels for Indian soldiers serving in His Majesty's forces in the United Kingdom may be addressed to them c/o Indian Comforts Fund, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2, in order to claim exemption from customs duty.—A. P.

Hand-made Paper In Baroda

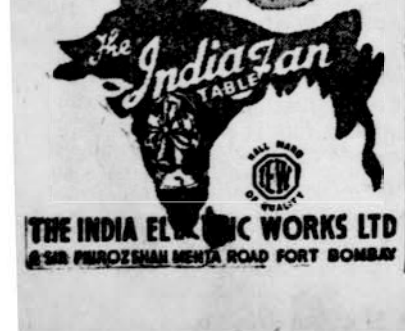
BARODA, Sept. 17.

The Government of Baroda have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 3,000 to Mr. Shantilal Maganlal Patel of Nar to enable him to start a hand-made paper factory at Vyara, which will employ about 20 workmen.

Mr. Patel has received training in paper making at Wardha and Shodpur with Government scholarship.—United Press.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

6	p.c.	Andhra Valley 1941/48	...	102
4	p.c.	Bombay Tel. 1943/47	...	50
56	6	p.c.	Hydros	 101
66	5	p.c.	Morarjee	 102
	5	p.c.	Shol (Rs. 70 pd.)	... 74



4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
Free List entirely suspended

The Governor of Bombay presided at a meeting at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall to consider how the Christian Churches can assist in the War Efforts on Wednesday.

Lady Lumley attended a Variety Entertainment in aid of the War Gifts Fund given by the Poona Parsi Inter-Collegiate Association at the Wadia College, Poona, on Wednesday.

The Ramkrishna Mission Home of Service, Benares City, is a branch of the Ramkrishna Mission founded by Sri Sri Vivekananda and has completed its 39th years of service to the poor. A glance through the report is convincing as to the amount of work done by this home of service and the necessity of such institutions all over India. All the three systems of treatment allopathic, homoeopathic and Ayurvedic are made use of in the general hospital. A look at the finance shows that the institution is badly in need of money.

Ladies for the Empire Association, Karachi, have cabled Rs. 180 to the Lord Mayor's Fund, London, for the relief of the air raid victims.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1940

PLEA FOR DISCIPLINE

The Congress Working Committee has acted in the true spirit of the last A. I. C. C. resolution in asking Congress organisations to stop all civil disobedience, individual or other, pending definite instructions from Gandhiji. The purpose of the resolution, as Maulana Abul Kalam points out, is that the Congress should not create complications by side-tracking the issue. Such suspension is obviously necessary to create the right atmosphere for the interview which he expects to have with the Viceroy shortly in accordance with the A. I. C. C. resolution. On the other hand, if civil disobedience is freely permitted now it will seriously upset Gandhiji's plan of campaign, if one is started. The Working Committee also expects that its orders will be a test of the discipline in the ranks of Congressmen. Those who are anxious for a struggle should display perfect discipline. Else they will never get Gandhiji to start his campaign. And without his approval and lead no such campaign can be a complete success.

Kerala Enquiry

The Working Committee's decision has been necessitated not only by the A. I. C. C. resolution but also by the developments in Kerala and the United Provinces. The authorities seem to have sadly bungled in dealing with Congressmen's normal activities. But the question arises to what extent, if any, the recent reports of indiscipline in the local Congress organisations have been a contributing factor, in the deplorable happenings at Telicherry and other places. An inquiry is being instituted into this matter by the Working Committee, and

till its report is published, we can only urge local Congressmen to compose their differences and act within the limits of the law till Gandhiji gives permission to start the campaign of Satyagraha. They should realise that serious indiscipline and violence in one place may upset the plan for the whole country. It is not enough that the Congressmen themselves are non-violent. They must try and maintain non-violence even among the people whom they claim to lead and represent.

A Test Of Discipline

In pursuance of the Working Committee's decision the Emergency Committee of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee has issued instructions that there should be no civil disobedience of any kind in the province till directions are given by Gandhiji to the contrary. It follows that the volunteer corps should not at present transgress the restrictions imposed on them by the recent ordinance. The volunteer camps have been specifically asked "to conclude their period of training" and not to start fresh ones for the present. Similar instructions will doubtless be given to volunteer bodies in all other areas where there is any chance of the Congress volunteers coming into conflict with the authorities. We are confident that the restrictions imposed by the Working Committee will not be misunderstood either by the local Congress Committees or by Government. As the Working Committee points out, the restrictions will be helpful as "a test of discipline". It is desirable to prescribe for the volunteers specific constructive work suited to their aptitudes and the needs of their localities.

Education And Life

Has education served its real purpose? And what precisely is that real purpose? These questions have recently exercised the minds of statesmen as well as educationists, particularly since the outbreak of the war. They have figured prominently in various University Convocation addresses, particularly in the three lectures delivered at the Dacca University Convocation held some time ago. Dr. R. C. Majumdar, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, drew an unduly gloomy picture of national and international life so as to suggest that in far too many places and among far too many men education had miserably failed in its purpose. "There is a great void," he said, "in the intellectual and moral life of the people which is slowly but steadily sapping its vitality day by day," and in all departments of national life there were "signs of intellectual and moral bankruptcy." His bitterest complaint was that slogans and catchwords had taken the place of thoughts and ideals, that narrowness characterised our outlook and desires, and broad vision and high thinking were at a discount. "Violence of thought and language," he said, "has become the passport to leadership and little value is placed in public life upon such virtues as sturdiness of character, nobility of feelings, steady devotion to work and a spirit of willing self-sacrifice." This is clearly an overdrawn and one-sided picture. Good and evil continue to be mixed in communities and countries as in individuals, now as before. Various

circumstances combine to bring up to the surface, now the one and now the other, the Universities playing but a small part in the process. The sins of past generations are being visited on the present. But that is only one side of the picture. There is another side wherein you see the world in the throes of a glorious new birth and it is the very slogans and catchwords that are so cheaply derided that inspire men to pursue their ideals through storm and stress, preferring these to the comfortable occupations of the University cloisters. Referring to the world situation as a whole, the learned Vice-Chancellor showed how the war was threatening to destroy all the progress which freedom, liberalism and democracy achieved after a grim struggle for hundreds of years. "Humanity shudders," he said, "at the massacre, devastation, outrage and depredations that are being carried on on a colossal scale by the very people who have held aloft the torch of progress and civilisation in Europe and illumined the darkness of the world." There must be something terribly wrong with the "progress" that the West achieved all these years and something sadly lacking in its notions of freedom, liberalism and democracy. Even to-day the loudest champions of freedom and democracy talk as if these blessings were meant for a select few. It is surprising that as many of our University professors while justly exposing the evils of Nazism, quietly pass over the evils of imperialism.

LISBON.—That Generalissimo Francisco Franco played a more significant role than so far realized in the elevation of Marshal Petain to the premiership of defeated France, and in his subsequent peace proposals, is apparent from a dispatch received from one of its correspondents in Europe by the Nonfrontier News Service. Chief negotiator was nervy little Jose Felix Lequerica, Spanish Ambassador to France. Lequerica was one of the last to leave Paris, and went to Bordeaux under constant bombardment. Franco's original plan was for a meeting of French and German plenipotentiaries at Madrid, where a suite of rooms had already been prepared; this project fell through when the axis dictators decided on Munich.

But Lequerica and his Government prevailed upon the near-Fascist group to whom power was falling in France—Georges Bonnet, Pierre Laval, Paul Baudoin and their associates—to instal Marshal Petain as Prime Minister. Petain had convinced the Phalangists in Spain, and through them probably Mussolini and Hitler, that he was trustworthy and not unsympathetic while he was serving as French Ambassador in Madrid, at a time when papers published in France by the Spanish republican refugee organizations were not permitted to mention critically either Franco or Il Duce. Lequerica talked Petain into making definite peace overtures of a sort that might be found acceptable.

Franco was eager to assert himself, not merely for reasons of prestige, sorely needed at home; but because he has become a hostage of Mussolini in a new and none too pleasant way. Italy has transferred all the debts owed to her by Portugal over to Spain, and Spain has become the guarantor of these obligations. At any time, Italy can make Spain take as active a part in the conflict as may be desired.

Portugal has long been in the British commercial orbit, and just

before the war broke out, President Carmona visited British dependencies in Africa amid great acclaim by local British officials and the London press. When the Stalin-Hitler pact was signed, great indignation was expressed by the Portuguese; one leading paper, "Novidades," said "The whole of the German press shows affection for Soviet Russia, and recalls the traditional friendship of the two countries. A nice, unbroken tradition indeed, recently proved by events in the Spanish civil war!" But recently, Hitler's long interest in the possibility of using Portuguese bases, now open to the British fleet, as a means of furthering the conquest of Gibraltar, has resulted in all kinds of pressure on the Portuguese dictator, Salazar.

Not only are Fifth Column activities proceeding at an intensified pace throughout Portugal, but the country has become the centre of Gestapo work in the whole Iberian Peninsula. Nor is this work confined to espionage and the organization of trusted agents. Early in June, 40 German machine guns were "secretly" transported from the German consulate in Lisbon to a German school in the centre of the city, but were seized in a raid.

LONDON AIR RAID

LONDON, Sept. 9. Here are Gerry Wilmot's impressions from the roof tops of London of the big air raid:—

During to-night's air raid I went up to the roof of one of the highest buildings in the West End of London. Such a practice is not recommended by the authorities; but I was anxious to get a view of the whole night time panorama. And now having seen the picture I can only say that it is an amazing sight, almost like something out of a dream.

Before I try to describe it, let's put it in the setting of "London's geography." You know, of course, that London is built along the Thames. You may not realise though that that venerable

river does not run a straight course through the city, it loops and weaves its way through so that in certain parts of London you have the river on three sides of you. Well, from my roof top I looked to the north towards Hampstead with its famous Heath. Looking east, I saw London teeming dock and industrial area by the banks of the Thames running down stream. To the west, the Thames again, but up stream this time, over in the direction of Putney and Kew and Richmond. Finally to the south of me, over the Thames for the third time, lives Waterloo and further beyond, Croydon. But on every side, London, vast and seemingly innumerable, 10 miles of London in every direction.

When I first went out onto the roof, everything was quiet to the north and south and west, and over to the east was a dullish red tinge, shown up by smoke and embers. Now that may surprise you but after all in a city that is completely blacked out, even a lighted match can be seen a long way off. Apart from that, what was there to see? Well, searchlights, of course, dozens of them, not all shooting up into the sky at once, but going on and off intermittently. Those that were directed into the cloudless part of the sky throwing their beams for an enormous distance, the others seeming to end abruptly as they touched the clouds. The moment the drone of a plane came into earshot, more searchlights came on, turning slowly and converging into a point, raking the heavens relentlessly in their efforts to pick out the raider. Interspersed with the searchlights was a sort of "Tut-tut" sound, the noise of anti-aircraft guns and after the noise you could see little red points above, rather like sparks from a cigarette. Then all of a sudden, no more plane engines, no more searchlights and complete silence, but still over to the east, the glow from those embers. And then out of the night, a dull flash and a sickening crump, an explosive bomb undoubtedly, and

before the sound of it died away, more action by the searchlights and the anti-aircraft guns.

In another direction there is a flash in the sky. We wait for the noise to follow and there is not any, and then without warning to the north more flashes, incendiaries you realise instantly, and you wait breathlessly to see if that white glare is going to turn red, if it does it means fire. After a minute or two of watching you are relieved to see the glow gradually dying out and complete blackness reappears. The next moment you hear that "tut-tut" sound again, and you wonder what it is when you can't hear the drone of planes, and then you realise that it is just the noise of a prowling taxi far below you.

And so the raid goes on. At one moment the sky is filled with action, the night heavy with noise, scarcely an instant later, quietness and blackness again.

Well, its time to come down off the roof and you rather welcome the thought of being inside where it is warm and cheerful and bright.

BELGIAN GOVT. DISSOLVED?

LONDON, Sept. 18. Germans sources have announced that the Belgian Government has been officially dissolved in Vichy.

Commenting on this Belgian circles in London state M. de Vleeschchawer, Minister for Colonies and M. Gutt, Minister for Finance are in London. This ensures the existence of the Belgian Government with full powers.

Those Ministers who were unable to join them, have transferred to them their duties and functions.

This arrangement enables the Government to continue its activities to the full extent required by the interests and circumstances of the country.—Reuter.

War Finance

By R. J. Manekshaw

The most interesting aspect of the present European conflict is the enormous cost of the present war to all the important belligerents. The costs amount to astronomical figures and exceed even the figures of the last World War. In Great Britain even Sir John Simon's last budget figures were exceeded within a short period and according to the supplementary budget figures of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, the war costs will rise to nearly £2,800/- millions per annum. As things stand at present, if the war lasts long, even this figure might be exceeded within a short period and one does not know where or when there will be a halt. The total annual expenditure is estimated at £3,467,000,000 and excess over revenue at £2,200,000,000.

Obviously it is impossible even for Great Britain to meet this expenditure from taxation only. Even after raising the Income Tax, Super-Tax and the Excess Profits Tax and increasing other taxes, all round, especially in luxury and semi-luxury articles, there remains a big gap of approximately £2,200 millions. Up to the present, this expenditure has been sought to be met by saving certificates, Treasury Bill borrowings, direct loans from Banks, and short term Bonds. From 25th June to 20th August, British War Bonds purchases amounted to £171,600,000, interest free loans to £15,300,000 till 20th August and Small Savings investments since last November reach £332,000,000. The appeal to the people to keep down expenses by bringing down even their standard of living and by consuming less of goods may succeed up to a certain point by inducing the people to invest their savings in War borrowings but it is more than likely that the British Government may eventually be compelled to adopt Mr. Keynes' plan of compulsory loans, though this has been rejected for the present. The cheap money policy of the British Government started some years before the war has helped a good deal in the financing of the heavy costs of the war. The systematic pre-war conversion

operations leading to a much cheaper rate of interest on public borrowings has not only led to a substantial saving but has enabled the British Treasury to borrow at a cheaper rate in the War period than the rate the British Government had to pay during the last World War. The effect of this policy on gilt-edged and industrial scrips has been healthy and the quotations of both have in spite of heavy taxation, materially kept up.

But a most striking proof of the British financial strength is the immense purchases of war materials in countries outside the United Kingdom and especially in America. The huge purchases in America have to be paid for in dollars. The foreign assets of Great Britain have been mobilised for this purpose, and the huge investments of the British people in North America have been and are still being taken over by the British Government from the British investors, who are being paid in Sterling for the same. Even before the start of the hostilities, the balance of trade both before and after the Trade Treaty with U. S. A. was heavily against the United Kingdom and the interest and dividends from these foreign investments as also the gold in the Exchange Equalisation Account went towards meeting this adverse trade balance for a good long time. The total income from these foreign investments from all sources in 1936 and 1937 was estimated at £184 millions and £197.8 millions respectively while the grand total of British capital invested abroad was estimated to be £3,764,000,000 in 1936 and £3,753,000,000 in 1937. Besides these capital investments, gold including amounts transferred to the Exchange Equalisation Account from Paper Currency Reserve was about £500,000,000. These huge amounts are being liquidated for financing the American purchases of Aircraft and War materials. It is difficult to state how much of this has been already spent. The important point is how long this amount will last, considering the huge purchases being effected by the United States.—(Continued on page 8 Col. 1)

Frankly Speaking

Pressure On Franco

Referring to Senor Suner's interview to a Berlin paper we said yesterday that Spain was waiting to see how the crucial phase in the attack on Britain developed before the Fuehrer forcibly hustled her into action. According to a Washington report this force is actually being applied. General Franco, of course, is a prisoner of the Axis. If sufficient pressure is used, he cannot resist. But we feel that the report is rather tendentious, that, at any rate, a tug-of-war is still going on between the Axis and Franco. For the latter would avoid as energetically as possible the risk of war unless he was confident as to its consequences.

Churchill's Review

In a businesslike review of the war situation Mr. Churchill again emphasized in the House of Commons the necessity of regarding a German invasion as imminent. He is, of course, right. But it is obvious that Herr Hitler will launch the hazardous enterprise without by any means disposing of the R.A.F. and the Navy. In this connection Mr. Churchill reported some definitely encouraging achievement. "We must not," he said, "underestimate the damage inflicted on the enemy by the very heavy nightly bombardment of his concentration of ships and on all focal points." The R.A.F. have not, of course, decisively crippled German preparations but it may be definitely assumed that they have caused a good deal of damage and disorganisation.

R. A. F.'s Successes

Equally encouraging was his authoritative assertion that "there are good reasons for believing that very grievous inroads have been made on the enemy's numerical superiority (in the air) and we may await the decision of this prolonged air battle with a

spirit of increasing confidence." The run of the battle so far justifies Mr. Churchill's confidence. And if Field Marshal Goering can do no better than try new "tricks" with old results, he may have to yield even his numerical superiority before very long. Meanwhile it is interesting to learn that while the Luftwaffe has killed 2,000 civilians, men, women and children and wounded 8,000, the total casualties inflicted on all the fighting services are no more than 250. And while houses, churches and hospitals have been indiscriminately destroyed, "the injury to our war-making capacity has been surprisingly small." Finally, the people's morale remains unbroken. So that Herr Hitler's intensified efforts during the last two weeks may be regarded as a failure.

An Impossible Basis

According to our Allahabad correspondent Mr. Jinnah is reported to be willing to re-open negotiations with the Congress on two basic points, namely, the acceptance of the Pakistan scheme in some form and fifty per cent representation for the Muslim League in the Viceroy's expanded Council as well as the Provincial Cabinets. But the Congress cannot accept any Pakistan scheme, if it means a partition of India on communal lines. The Congress creed forbids it. If some form of Federation is meant which leaves to the constituent members maximum autonomy compatible with the interests of the country as a whole, the Congress will, of course, welcome it. The Congress will also agree to any talks, formal or informal, without any irrelevant preliminary conditions about its representative character. It may be noted here that the latest developments in the Congress preclude any question of sharing posts in the Viceroyal Council. If at all Mr. Jinnah is willing to resume negotiations, with the Congress it is best to do so on a clean slate without any preliminary commitments.

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

LONDON, Sept. 17. Chungking had four air raids in four hours yesterday. The Japanese have changed their tactics. Instead of sending large formations they use few machines and carry on continuous bombing.—Reuter.

* * * Apropos of the A.I.C.C. resolution: "Our first reaction to this," says the "Statesman" of Calcutta, "was to wonder why the Congress must always be asking for difficult statements and cannot leave well alone."

We, personally, wonder why British statesmen must always make impossible statements and cannot leave well alone.

* * * It is reported that Doctor Moonje has presented the Mahasabha demands to the Viceroy in writing on four sheets of typed paper.

We hope the acting President of the Hindu Mahasabha did make sure that the Muslim League resolution did not go beyond four type-written sheets.

* * * "We see," says the Archbishop of Canterbury, "in our generation the most vast and terrible struggle between Christian and non-Christian forces...."

We do hope His Grace has not decided to include the peoples of India and the Middle East among the "enemy."

* * * The German Official News Agency announces that Herr von Ribbentrop has left Berlin for a short visit to Rome.

As a preliminary to a short visit to Moscow or Madrid?

* * * BELGRADE, September 18. The Germans have virtually replaced the International Danube Commission—on which Britain and France were represented—by a consultative Commission permanently presided by a German, Herr Martius, who alone has the right to convoke the sessions. It is reported that this decision was taken at a recent Danube Conference attended by the representatives of Germany, Italy, Hungary, Slovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria.—Reuter.

* * * This report Moscow must immediately contradict or—what?

* * * It is reported that the former Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch Army, General Winkelman, has died in Berlin.

One need not bother to inquire how.

* * * Disillusioned Frenchmen reports an Englishman just escaped from France, consider Marshal Petain to be sane and irresponsible.

But isn't that why he is at Vichy?

* * * It is suggested that if German demands become too exacting the Petain Government will fall. This is quite impossible. The Petain Government has already taken the most effective of all precautions against falling—adopting a perpetual "lying down" position.

* * * The first important result of Rumania's swing to ally with the Axis is that exports of oil to Germany have been doubled. Let us see whom the second important result affects and how.

* * * The leader of the first flotilla of American destroyers will be named "Churchill."

But we do wish Mr. Alexander had not made the announcement on the very day Mr. Chamberlain made his first appearance in the Commons after his illness.

* * * "Am I late for my dinner?" asked the cannibal prince.

"Yes, everybody's eaten," replied the cannibal king.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Few men look pleasant while being told their faults.

A good man isn't necessarily a desirable neighbour.

A woman may say what she thinks but it's a safe bet that she doesn't think half what she says.

Never judge the beans by the size of the pod.

If a girl can make a man jealous it's a sure sign that she has him going.

When a new girl comes to a small town all the boys sit up and take notice.

Goering Disgraces His Uniform

But Britain Stays Her Hand From Reprisals For Reckless Nazi Bombing

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Field Marshal Goering is bringing disgrace upon his uniform and upon his service by launching savage and indiscriminate attacks upon the civilian population of this country and upon the persons of the King and Queen, said Sir Archibald Sinclair Minister of Air, speaking in London to-day.

He added: "Unable to destroy our Air Force or to sink our Navy, he tries to reach behind the backs of our fighting forces to break the spirit of our workers and to terrorise London. He ought to know and he will soon learn that against the assaults of tyranny, the people of London stand firm and unshaken. This wretched man is only sealing his own doom for he is bending this nation ever more closely together in common loyalty to their King and Queen, who are sharing the sufferings and dangers of their own people and in a fierce determination not only to defend our shores but to reach out and destroy the nests of the criminals in Berlin and Rome."

THE CONTRAST

As I go round the little houses of London—half a dozen of them shattered by a single bomb—as I see the senseless damage to hospitals, to museums and to picture galleries and as I stand on the roof of the Air Ministry at night, realising that the Germans are at a height of 20,000 feet and in many cases a great deal more, carelessly unloading the bombs on the dark mass of London away beneath them, I think of

our own gallant bombers. I know that they are striking deep into Germany and Italy or smashing up ships and barges in the ports of France and of the Low Countries—ships and barges, which are collected there for the invasion of Britain. They do not cruise about at 20,000 or 25,000 feet, unloading their bombs aimlessly and indiscriminately. They come down much lower and they direct their bombs with deadly aim at the centres of German naval, military and air power."

NO REPRISALS

Some people, said Sir Archibald Sinclair, considered that Britain ought to repay the Germans in kind for their attacks on civilians. The truth was it would be a betrayal of their responsibility for the defence of London and this country, if they were to divert and of their resources from military objectives. Lashed by yesterday's hundred-miles-an-hour gale, waves in the Straits of Dover were still running high to-day. Later, the wind dropped to give place to a strong westerly wind. There was a slight mist over the sea verging on the French coast.—Reuter.

GOVERNOR'S CALL TO CHRISTIANS

Prayer Meeting At C. J. Hall For Allies' Victory

"This is a call to all Christian people to bear witness to their faith at this time of crisis and to pledge themselves to prayer," said the Governor of Bombay addressing a public meeting of Christians held at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday evening.

Thousands of Christians in the city had responded to the call of the Church to attend the meeting which was primarily meant to offer a prayer for the victory of British arms.

Among those present were the Bishop of Bombay, Vice-Admiral Herbert Fitzherbert, Sir Ness Wadia and others.

The Governor explained the need for universal prayer at this moment when the world was going through Nazi persecution and large numbers of men and women were being massacred in Europe and other spheres of war.

The prayer of the Christian world was needed all the more, for the suffering and for the triumph of the just cause, the victory of the Allies.

WAR OF IDEOLOGIES
Vice-Admiral Fitzherbert referred to the present war as a war of ideologies, where democracy and freedom of man was being challenged by German and Italian Fascism.

The efficacy of prayer was beyond question, and more things were wrought by prayer than man could dream of.

In this critical hour prayer would help as much as the strength of arms.

Rev. Dr. McKenzie, the Rev. R. T. Kerr and the Rev. Father Whitworth also addressed the gathering and appealed to the Christians to pray individually and collectively.

Pithy homilies were delivered by the Clergymen in which they dwelt on the spiritual duties of Christians in this hour of peril.

The speeches were interspersed with hymns and at the outset Sir Ness Wadia read out a passage from the Scriptures.

The audience joined in a common prayer, which was recited by the Bishop and invoked the mercy of God and His blessings for the victory of the Allies.

The meeting terminated after benediction was administered by the Bishop.

DUTCH C-IN-C. DEAD.

BATAVIA, Sept. 18. It is reliably reported that the former Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch Army, General Kinnema, has died in Berlin.

Commons' Secret Session BOMBARDMENT PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The House of Commons had an other secret session today.

At the secret session of the House of Commons, it is stated that a debate took place on the recent aerial bombardment of country. Members representing London and other constituencies drew attention to the many problems which had arisen.

The question of export of wire products to South America was in the Commons. Colonel Baldwin Webb asked the Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade whether his attention has been called to the fact that orders for wire netting from South America were being lost to this country owing to the present temporary embargo on the export of such material and further difficulties were being created by the fact that German manufacturers would begin delivery of such materials to South America by autumn this year, and whether he would take steps to make the true position known in South America and preserve this trade for Britain.

Mr. Harcourt Johnstone replied that concentration on the nation's war effort during recent months had resulted in inevitable curtailments of exports of wire products but it was hoped that in the near future the position in this respect would become easier. "I have been informed that offers for delivery in October have been made by Germany but it seems hard to believe that such offers can, in view of circumstances, be taken seriously."

Nonetheless action is constantly being taken to keep before the notice of South-American purchasers the ability of this country to manufacture and deliver a very wide range of their normal requirements.—Reuter.

DASTARDLY ATTACK ON MISSIONARIES

Americans At Doro Killed In Italian Attack

"Dastardly and deliberate" was the description applied by Mr. Butler in the House of Commons to-day when asked for information on the attack by two Italian aircraft on a mission station at Doro, Sudan, on August 23.

Mr. Butler declared that at least fifty bombs were dropped and machine-guns were also used. Of the Mission staff of five, two were killed and two wounded, all Americans. In addition a native girl and two boys were wounded.

The Mission station, said Mr. Butler, was isolated and far from any military objective. Its location was well-known to Italians, whose attack was clearly deliberate as was shown by the fact that the Italian Commander at Kurmuk had sent a message earlier in August to the missionaries at Doro to report to him with passports. The reply to this message was under consideration by the missionaries, when they were shot down in cold blood.

Asked if the matter was brought to the attention of the American Government, Mr. Butler said that he had no doubt that the American Government had observed this "dastardly attack". Reuter.

ALLIED NATIONALS TO BE CALLED TO ARMS

Mr. Attlee intimated during the course of questions in the Commons to-day that the British Government intended to submit to Parliament in due course legislation to confer necessary authority upon the Allied Governments in Britain to call up their nationals for military service in accordance with their own existing national laws but in conformity with uniform arrangements for employment of all Allied manpower on war service.

Mr. Attlee explained that until this legislation was passed the position was that the Allied Governments had the right to call upon their nationals in Britain for military service, but British courts and authorities had no power to assist these Governments in enforcing these obligations upon Allied nationals, who might be unwilling to respond.—Reuter.

ANGLO-SPANISH TRADE AGREEMENT

LONDON, Sept. 18.

It is learned that an agreement has been reached between the British and Spanish Governments regarding the amount of imports of oil into Spain. It is officially regarded as satisfactory to both sides.—Reuter.

been negotiating directly with the Vichy Government for her claims in Indo-China.—United Press.

Trade Union Unity

Amalgamation Of T. U. C. And N. T. U. F. Urged

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

The Working Committee of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress passed a resolution recommending to the Bombay Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress to bring about an amalgamation between the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trade Union Federation in the interest of the movement at this critical period.—United Press.

KALKA DERAILMENT INQUIRY

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

The Senior Government Inspector, it is learned, has commenced enquiry into the Kalka-Simla Railway derailment. The Track is expected to be cleared by tomorrow morning. Till the transshipment is being arranged both for rail motor and trains.

Fifteen persons received minor injuries including twelve men, two women and three year old girl.—A. P.

PASSENGER TRAIN DERAILED

BOMBAY, September 18.

The Divisional Superintendent,

TEST OF DISCIPLINE FOR CONGRESSMEN

(Continued from page 1)

minent member of the Working Committee to a representative of the "Chronicle". He explained that since the resolution passed by the All-India Congress Committee confined itself to one specific issue, namely, civil liberty, it was necessary to ensure against confusing of issues, pending Gandhi's interview with the Viceroy.

Kerala Incidents

It is understood that the Committee considered at length the situation arising out of the disturbances in several places in Malabar leading to the police opening fire at Tellicherry and Carnafore.

Dr. Pattabhi Seta Ramayya who had recently toured the Kerala Province gave the Committee his impressions of the conditions in Malabar.

Three members of the A.I.C.C. from Kerala who are now in Bombay are stated to have expressed the view before the Congress Executive that the Kerala Congress Committee had nothing to do with the defiance of the law. The consensus of opinion among the members of the Committee, it is reported, was that as yet there was nothing to suggest that it was a case of organised violence.

As the Committee was not fully posted with the facts leading to the disturbances it was decided to depute some responsible person to investigate into the incidents and submit a report to the Committee.

Dr. P. Subbarayan, Ex-Minister of Madras and Mr. R. K. L. Nandkeoyar, Inspector of the A. I. C. C. Office, were appointed for this purpose.

Create Atmosphere For Gandhi-Viceroy Talks

It is understood that the Committee also considered the situation arising out of the continued arrests of the volunteers of the Quami Seva Dal in the United Provinces. It would appear that Gandhiji insisted that pending his interview with the Viceroy nothing should be done which might result in precipitating a crisis.

THE RESOLUTION

The Committee adopted the following resolution:

"In view of the resolution just passed by the All-India Congress Committee the Working Committee calls upon all Congress organisations to stop all civil disobedience, individual or other, pending definite instructions from Mahatma Gandhi. He regards this suspension as indispensable for his forthcoming interview with His Excellency the Viceroy and as a test of discipline of registered and unregistered Congressmen and all Congress-minded men and women and also as a short course of obedience to law before recourse to civil disobedience, should it become necessary."

Kerala Inquiry

Regarding the disturbances in Kerala, the Working Committee passed the following resolution: "Dr. P. Subbarayan and Mr. R. K. L. Nandkeoyar, Inspector of the A. I. C. C. Office, are to enquire into complaints of indiscipline,

Trade Talks Denmark-Soviet & Finland-Italy

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Trade talks between Denmark and Russia are shortly to begin. A Danish trade delegation is on its way to Moscow. A commercial mission has arrived in Rome and Finland.—Reuter.

RATION CARDS IN PARIS

VICHY, Sept. 18.

Ration cards will come into force in Paris next Monday, according to the Havas Agency, which states that high and illegal prices have been drastically repressed. Since September 16 seventeen firms have been closed for periods up to three months and 83 sentences, varying from 1,000 francs fines to six months' imprisonment have been imposed.—Reuter.

E.B. Railway, wires from Lalmorinat.

At about 9-30 a.m. on the 7th instant while 238 Down Mixed was entering the Kasha station on the Kathiar-Jogbani section of the E. B. Railway, some bogies got derailed. The train was detained for 25 minutes. No passengers were injured and there was no damage to the permanent way.—United Press.

British Seaplane SHOT DOWN BY French Machine!

TANGIERS, Sept. 18. A British flying boat is reported to have been shot down by a French machine on the Moroccan coast. Two pilots were killed but three gunners were picked up by a French submarine and have been interned at Casablanca.—Reuter.

AIRCRAFT FAILS TO RETURN

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 18.

The R. A. F. headquarters have issued a statement that on 14th instant an aircraft failed to return from patrol. It is since learnt that three members of the crew are safe and have been interned in a neutral territory. The remainder of the crew, namely captain and second pilot are missing.—Reuter.

"Nothing To Report"

CAIRO, Sept. 18.

The G. H. Q. to-day has issued the following communique:—"Egypt: During yesterday and last night the enemy have been engaged in consolidating positions in and around Sidi Barrani where they have been heavily and successfully bombed. On other fronts there is nothing to report.—Reuter."

U. P. CONGRESS ISSUES INSTRUCTIONS

No C. D. Till Mahatma Directs: No More Volunteer Camps

BOMBAY, Sept. 18.

The following resolution was passed by the Emergency Committee of the U. P. P. C. C. at a meeting in Bombay to-day:—"The Emergency Committee of the U. P. P. C. C. having considered the resolution of the Working Committee passed this morning draws the attention of all Congress Committees and Congressmen in the Province to it and calls upon them to act in accordance with its directions."

In view of the resolution passed by the A. I. C. C. it is imperative that Congressmen should understand the full implications of the new policy and, pending further directions from Gandhiji, prepare themselves for all developments. There should be no Civil Disobedience, individual or other, till such directions are received.

Meanwhile Congress Committees and the volunteers of the Quami Seva Dal should help in giving full publicity to the decision of the A. I. C. C. Volunteer camps, where they are being carried on at present, should conclude their period of training, so that the volunteers may undertake the other work indicated above. No new volunteer camps should be started till further directions.—A. P.

KERALA CONGRESS OFFICE SEARCHED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

The Kerala Provincial Congress Committee office was searched by the police this morning and certain documents, it is stated, were removed. The residence of Mr. Manjunatha Rao, treasurer of the K.P.C.C., now under arrest was also searched.—A. P.

Among the documents seized there was a letter received from the Secretary of the A.I.C.C. to the treasurer of Kerala Provincial Congress, dated August 27, and also copies of the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Kerala P.C.C. Working Committee in which it was decided to observe a protest day on September 15 throughout Kerala to protest against the Government's "repressive policy" and against statements of Mr. Amery and the Viceroy.—United Press.

JINNAH REFUSES TO OBLIGE!

Muslim League Leader And "Constitutional" Conference

NAGPUR, Sept. 18.

The "United Press" understands that Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, has refused to associate himself with the conference convened by Mr. G. S. Paagey, M.L.A. (C.P.) at Bombay on September 20 in order to "strengthen the movement for the restoration of Constitutional Government in the seven provinces where formerly Congress Ministries were in office."

It may be recalled that in the

Tactics Of British Army In Egypt; "Elastic Defence"

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Although the Italian advance into Egyptian territory hitherto amounts only to about sixty miles, that attackers are permitted to go on for the simple reason that they cannot halt, writes Reuters' Military Correspondent, At Sollum, there is only a small harbour through which supplies cannot be obtained even if the Italian Navy is able to ensure them. Sidi Barrani, now the advanced post of the enemy, was previously lightly held by British mechanised forces amounting to about one company.

General Wavell never had any intention of resisting any Italian advance in that neighbourhood. The British policy was one of "elastic defence" and aimed at inducing the Italian army in Libya to put its head—like a tortoise—out of its shell—and then hit the head. Hitherto all reports confirm that the Italians have been given nothing to attack but the situation now becomes more active as from Sidi Barrani onwards, a metalled road will be available.—Reuter.

ITALIANS OCCUPY SIDI BARRANI

CAIRO, Sept. 18.

A war communique states that "continuing their advance along the coastal belt in Egypt, two enemy columns supported by strong forces in the rear occupied Sidi Barrani last evening. Throughout the day the enemy sustained casualties from the bombing and harassing action by advanced elements of our tanks and artillery. On other fronts there is nothing to report.—Reuter."

RAIDERS DRIVEN OFF FROM MALTA

MALTA, Sept. 18.

Yesterday morning several enemy formations dropped bombs on Malta. Some damage was done to Government property. British fighters shot down three enemy machines. One enemy pilot was taken prisoner. In the afternoon an enemy formation flew over the island and British fighters engaged them. The enemy retreated without dropping any bombs. No civilian casualties are yet reported.—Reuter.

TIGHTENING THE BLOCKADE

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Further steps to tighten the Blockade are announced to-day. The Blacklist of shipowners is in future to contain a list of their ships which will not be granted facilities in British ports nor ship's navicerts. A ship's discrimination list will publish the names of ships which have committed blockade offences and are considered to be potential blockade runners to whom Britain is not prepared to grant any facilities. This is to enable neutral traders and exporters to know which ships not to use.—Reuter.

course of a circular in this connection issued to various non-Congress leaders of the country including Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Pagey said that the decision of the Congress to refuse co-operation with Britain for the prosecution of war with the rejection of Viceroy's offer had created an "extraordinary situation" and that for regaining co-operation of the Indians in the fight for freedom "it is necessary to set up popular Ministries in the Provinces now under Section 93 of the Government of India Act or failing coalition Ministries, non-official advisers.—United Press."

AZAD MUSLIMS CONFERENCE WITH AZAD!

Situation, Province By Province Reviewed

BOMBAY, Sept. 18.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, had informal talks with prominent nationalist Muslims this afternoon at Mr. Raulabhai Desai's residence. Among those who participated in the discussions were Khan Bahadur Allahbux, ex-Premier of Sind, Mr. Asaf Ali, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Mr. M. Y. Naris, Mr. Shankarullah Ansari and Dr. Ashraf. It is understood that matters connected with the All-India Muslim Conference Unity Board and their questionaire were discussed. The talks also hinted at the response from national Muslims to the Congress when it was founded by Mahatma Gandhi in pursuance of the Bombay resolution. The situation in the country, province by province, was reviewed.—United Press.

WAR FINANCE

(Continued from Page 6.)
of Kingdom in America at a very rapid pace practically every day. In addition, the purchases effected by India and the other dominions have got also to be considered, as they also lead to the diminution of the dollar exchange. For this latter purpose, dollar securities in India have been notified for eventual acquisition by the Government of India. They are estimated at about Rs. 10 crores, a major part of which is alleged to be held by investment trusts and Indian States.

So far as India is concerned, the first few months of the war saw soaring prices in all commodities markets, especially in jute and cotton and the share quotations jumped up to high levels. But the Government control on prices, the excess profits tax and other taxation, as also the eventual close of practically the whole of Europe to our raw material exports have brought down the markets again to low levels. The first war budget saw the introduction of the excess profits tax and the raising of Excise duties on some articles. But thereafter the war costs in India have been mounting up very rapidly and are now expected to exceed Rs. 20 crores, exclusive of Rs. 8 crores budgeted for. A supplementary budget is likely to be introduced in the next Assembly sessions and even with the actuals of 1939-1940 showing a surplus of seven crores, further taxation is sure to be levied to meet this big deficit. Fortunately, the cheap money policy has been maintained and the rupee-sterling exchange, consequent on the high exports from India, has given no trouble to the Government. The sterling securities in the paper currency reserve now amount to a big figure and have by the issue of notes in India against them, as also against ad-hoc Treasury Bills enabled Indian Government to pursue a cheap money policy in India. The rate for public borrowings has been maintained at 3 per cent. and the reaction of the same on the gilt-edge market has been very favourable. However, the subscription, to the recent issue of 3 per cent. Defence Bonds until the present is just sufficient to meet the requirements of the Government of India will soon have to raise further finances to meet the fast increasing military expenditure. With the drying up of foreign imports and the Government embargo on many of them, the customs revenue is going down and the existing industries have benefited and the start of fresh Indian industries have been made possible. So far as India is concerned, therefore, the European War will have lasting effect on the Indian economic and industrial development, and the changes in the other spheres also, as army industrialisation and the start of various defence industries will have brought about, before the end of hostilities, a radical transformation in Indian industrial progress. The task of supplying raw materials as also war materials to all the Eastern theatres of war, in view of the Roger mission and the Eastern conference, will devolve on this country and will lead to a growing demand and gradual rise in prices of our commodities.

Barring unforeseen developments, therefore, the Indian financial structure will be able to stand up to the increasing demands on the Indian economy, in spite of a probable rise in the scale of taxation.

SIR C. P. IN AFFECTED AREAS.

KOTTAYAM, Sept. 18.
Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore, who is making a surprise tour of the col-industry areas affected by economic distress in the State, arrived in Vaikom this morning. It was brought to the notice of the Dewan that arrangements had been made for non-feeding of poor school children. The Dewan made a donation towards it.—A. P.



A large number of people joined Gandhiji at evening Prayers at Birla House.

Students Must Take Part In Politics

PROF. KABIR'S PLEA FOR A NEW DISCIPLINE OF THE INTELLECT

JHARIA, Sept. 18.
Presiding over the third annual session of the Manbhum District Students' Federation here on Sunday, Prof. Humayun Kabir, M.L.C. (Bengal) while defining the word 'Politics' said that it was the organised expression of social life and whether students liked it or not, they had to take part in politics.

First Flower Of Real Education

Prof. Kabir continued, "It is all the more necessary for the students to take interest in politics, as their education would be incomplete without an understanding of social forces and tendencies. Politics evoked a spirit of criticism and this critical spirit is the first flower of real education. The utter lack of the sense of realism and the consequent political quarrels among the leaders of our country is at least, in part, due to their inexperience in politics when they were young. In our country, there is little apprenticeship in politics and one becomes a leader if he is a good lawyer or a successful businessman or a medical man. Again, the attempt at concentration of power in one hand is the result of lack of proper political sense both among the leaders and the followers. This can be cured by the growth of widespread political consciousness and here also the student movement can make its contribution."

DISCIPLINE OF INTELLECT
Out of such students organisations must develop a new sense of discipline and strength. The old discipline that allowed no criticism should go; the student should learn discipline through self-assertion and questioning, a new discipline of the intellect, and not the old discipline of blind, unquestioning feelings.

PEACE, FREEDOM, & PROGRESS
Prof. Kabir explained the three terms Peace Freedom and Progress, on the students' flag and said that thorough going freedom, political, economic and social was necessary through intellectual reconstruction and in this alone could peace, and progress be achieved.

Mr. Biren Roy hoisting the students' flag, explained the function of the students organisations and urged the students to rally peasants and labour in order to broaden their sense of nationalism through study circles.—A. P.

Multan's Confidence In Congress High Command

MULTAN, Sept. 17.
The Multan District Rural Political Conference was held at Kabirwala on September 15 and 16 under the presidency of Mr. Abdul Aziz.

Resolutions expressing com-

plete faith in the Congress High Command and requesting the Punjab Congress Committee to hold the next session of the Indian National Congress in Multan were adopted unanimously.—United Press.

Student Girls Participate In Satyagrahi Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Sept. 17.
A meeting of the Satyagrahis enrolled in the Kaira District was held at Nadiad. The Satyagrahis started from Santram Temple in a procession and arrived at the meeting place. A flag hoisting ceremony was performed at Durnar Bazar in which, student girls of the Vithal Kanya Vidyalaya participated.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Ravishanker Maharaj, Rajvibhaji Patel, the President of the Kaira District Congress Committee; Pranlal Munshi, the General Secretary of the Baroda Prajmandal and Babubhai Patel M.L.A. of Kaira District.

INDIAN WOMEN'S GOODWILL MISSION TO CHINA

CALCUTTA, September 18.
The All-India Women's Conference have, it is learnt, been considering the proposal to send a goodwill mission to China. Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, in welcoming the idea, has written to the conference stating that October will be quite suitable for the purpose of their visit.

The personnel of the mission has not yet been settled, but it is stated that it will leave India some time next month under the leadership of Begum Hamid Ali, President of the Conference.—A. P.

Facilities For G. I. P. Railway Passengers

At the meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee held on September 12, the following subjects were discussed:
A report of the census taken from the 3rd to the 9th June 1940 placed before members showed that slight overcrowding had occurred in only 12 trains out of the 4,246 trains (including the trains run on the suburban section) checked.

The cost of round tour tickets issued for the Easter and Christmas Holidays between Bombay and Howrah has been revised as follows:

Class	Revised fares.	Old fares.
I	Rs. 175-5-6	Rs. 190-10-6
II	Rs. 85-10-0	Rs. 95-6-6
Inter	Rs. 56-9-6	Rs. 58-4-6
III	Rs. 29-12-6	Rs. 29-14-6

These fares do not include the increased charge of one anna per rupee which is also leviable.

The proposed time-table to have effect from 1-10-1940 was placed before members. In response to the request for an evening train from Poona, 22 Up Poona Fast Passenger would now be timed to leave Poona at 17-30 hours (instead of 12-20 hours) and arrive Bombay at 21-45 hours.

RAMDURG RIOTS ECHO

Appeals Of Second Batch Of Prisoners

HUBLI, Sept. 18.
Dewan Bahadur Gunduli, a retired Sessions Judge, will consider from tomorrow the appeals filed by three accused of the second batch of Ramdurg riots prisoners against the decision of the Sessions Judge Ramdurg.

It is learnt here that Rao Bahadur M. N. Hulali, the Dewan of Ramdurg has resigned his post. It is stated that he has handed over charge and left Ramdurg.—A. P.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

Bombay, Wednesday.
The National Executive of the All-India Congress Socialist Party dispersed to-day after a five hour session.

The situation that has arisen in the light of the new A. I. C. C. resolution was considered in all its bearings. The general opinion among the members seemed to be that direct action in the very near future was fully indicated.

REPORT ON KISAN MOVEMENT
Mr. A. P. Sinha, General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party, made a comprehensive report on the Kisan movement, with special reference to Bihar and U. P., and the condition of sugar-cultivators in the Province.

Mr. M. Razi, Secretary of the Bihar C. S. P., was elected a member of the National Executive.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, General Secretary of the Party, reported on the serious condition of a number of political prisoners on hunger-strike in the Montgomery Jail as a protest against, among other reasons, unsatisfactory prison conditions.

The following resolution was adopted:
"The National Executive of the All-India Congress Socialist Party views with grave concern, the serious condition of a number of political prisoners in Montgomery Jail on hunger-strike for the last 59 days. It has learnt that the condition of Comrade Tikan Sukhan, Organising Secretary of the Punjab Socialist Party, and Comrade Dhanwantary and Kulbingsh is serious. The Committee urges upon Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Prime Minister of the Punjab, to intercede in the matter immediately, meet the reasonable demands of the hunger-strikers and bring about a just and swift solution of the impasse."

GIVE 72 COINS FOR MAHATMA'S BIRTHDAY

LAHORE, Sept. 18.
The Lahore District Harijan Sewak Sangh has decided to issue an appeal to the sympathisers of the Harijan cause and admirers of Mahatma Gandhi. To make their contribution in units of 72 coins of any denomination in celebration of the 72nd birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, which falls on October 2.—A. P.

'Red' Leaflets Banned

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.
Six leaflets, three in Hindi, two in Bengali and one in English, have been proscribed under the Defence of India Rules, according to this week's Calcutta Gazette.

The leaflets are published by the Bengal Committee of the Indian Branch of the Communist International.—A. P.

SIND M. L. A. ARRESTED

KARACHI, Sept. 18.
Mr. Amin Khoso, M.L.A. was arrested this afternoon and produced before a Magistrate, under the Defence of India Rules.

He was enlarged on bail of Rs. 2,000. The hearing will take place on Sept. 25.—A. P.

MAULANA H. REHMAN, CONVICTED

NEW DELHI, Sept. 18.
Maulana Hifzul Rehman, a member of the Jamiat-Ul-Ulema Hind Working Committee and a member of the All-India Congress Committee was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment to-day by Mr. E. S. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate, under the Defence of India Rules in connection with a speech delivered by the Maulana in Jumma Masjid on August 15.—A. P.

FIVE ARRESTS AT MONTGOMERY

Sequel To Demonstrations Against Jail Authorities

LAHORE, Sept. 18.
Five persons were arrested this morning at Montgomery under the Defence of India Act following demonstrations staged during the night in connection with the hungerstrike by some detenus in the Montgomery Central Jail, according to a telephonic message received here.

The demonstrations were a sequel to the refusal of the Jail authorities to allow the mother of one of the detenus, to interview her son, as according to Jail Rules all privileges are withdrawn if a prisoner resorts to hunger-strike.

To protest against this a public meeting was convened last evening. The meeting transformed itself into a procession which marched towards the bungalow of the Superintendent of Jail.

The processionists were however stopped by the police near the bungalow of the Jail Superintendent. A cordon was also thrown round the demonstrators who were ordered to disperse. They however continued raising slogans but ultimately returned to the city in procession.

The police have arrested five leaders of the demonstrators under the Defence of India Act. The situation is under control and all is quiet at present.—A. P.

Seven Volunteers Jailed For Defying Ban

CAWNPORE, September 18.
Seven volunteers of the Congress Quami Seva Dal including Mr. Pratap Singh Jatheadar who were arrested for defying the ban imposed on drilling by non-official volunteers organisations were convicted and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 each in default further rigorous imprisonment of two months by Mr. J. M. Charles, City Magistrate.—A. P.

KISAN WORKER ARRESTED

PATNA, Sept. 18.
Mr. Ramchander Sharma, Secretary of the Patna District Forward Bloc and a member of the Provincial Kisan Council, was arrested at his village home near Dinapore last evening under the Defence of India Rules, it is understood, for alleged anti-war activities.—A. P.

Arrested For 'Red' Posters

LAHORE, Sept. 18.
Communist posters are reported to have been distributed in three villages in Lahore District. The police removed three posters and arrested a Sikh under the Defence of India Act.—A. P.

Volunteer Instructor Arrested

LUCKNOW, Sept. 18.
A report received from Azamgarh says that a Congress Sevadal Training Camp has been opened there yesterday afternoon. A Kotwal with a posse of police arrived at the place where volunteers were performing drill and arrested Mr. Jagannath Rai, Chief Instructor.

The drill was, however, continued, according to the report, under another instructor without further interference. The President of the local Congress Committee and two others have also been arrested in Basti.—A. P.

Fresh Arrests In Bengal

BERHAMPORE, Sept. 17.
Mr. Mihir Kumar Mukherji an ex-detenu and Mr. Nandgopal Bhattacharya were arrested and taken into custody under the Defence of India Rules.

BOGRA.—Mr. Protap Chandra Mojumdar, a prominent Congress worker of Hill was arrested in connection, it is said, with the alleged publication of some Congress bulletins and booklets.—United Press.

STUDENT LEADERS ORDERED TO QUIT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.
Rammy De of Midnapore, and Biren Biswas of Khulna, student

DEMOCRACY STILL REIGNS

Where King Walks Unguarded: American Tribute To Britain

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.
A striking tribute to the meaning of the Crown in Great Britain is paid by the American columnist Mr. E. A. Jones, writing in "Louisville Courier Journal" on the subject of the King's visits to the raided areas.

Quoting the comment of a London woman, who pointed out that the King walked unguarded, the writer says: "She hit the nail on the head. In a land where the monarch does not need an armoured car and can take a taxi if he chooses, freedom is real and democracy is something more than a word for politicians to trade with the Royal family is not a sham but a vital part of what is cherished. Its traditions are a part of the greatness of the story that does not propose to take its last chapter from Hitler."—Reuter.

leaders, have been served with notices under the Defence of India Rules, directing them to leave the city of Calcutta immediately.—A. P.

"COUGH WEATHER" TONIGHT

Quick changes in temperature cause hacking, racking coughs. They usually become more acute at bedtime... disturb your sleep, make you feel miserable.

You can stop a cough quickly and effectively with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Chamberlain's gives quick relief to inflamed areas, breaks up congestion and clears air passages, permitting you to breathe more freely. Chamberlain's is free from harmful drugs... it is pleasant to take and is suitable for all the family. Buy Chamberlain's today... to stop that cough tonight.



CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

AVAILABLE AT NORMAL PRICES.

REWARD Rs. 5,000

You can be **FAIR** Complexioned

PARKER'S "BEAUTY LOTION"

A wonder working SCIENTIFIC discovery first of its kind introduced in the market after trying its bleaching effect on Africa NEGROES with marvellous results beyond human expectations. It has proved to be a BOON to unfortunate millions of India whose nature has not blessed with fair complexion and loveliness.

Try and see how miraculously it removes skin's impurities, and unfolds the lower stratum and exposes to view a wonderful, velvety, soft, smooth, tender, lovely, delicate and glowing white girl-like complexion to you without any harm. It removes all wrinkles, ugly stains, spots, pimples, freckles, and all other blemishes of the face; how inviting centre of attraction is the brilliance and lustre of your once neglected complexion; how ever blooming beauty and never fading charms grace your lovely figure. No puff and powder necessary. It removes all wrinkles, ugly stains, spots, pimples, freckles, and all other blemishes of the face; how inviting centre of attraction is the brilliance and lustre of your once neglected complexion; how ever blooming beauty and never fading charms grace your lovely figure. No puff and powder necessary. 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GER MISSION OSTS MILLION

Eastern Group Conference
To Be Held In Council
Of State Chamber

SIMLA, Sept. 18. The "United Press" learns that the inaugural meeting of the Eastern Group Conference will, in all probability, be held in the Council of State Chamber.

It is learnt that more than Rs. 10,00,000 have been budgeted for expenses to be incurred in connection with the entertainment and tour of the Roger Mission and the delegates to the Eastern Group Conference.—United Press.

ROGER MISSION TO ARRIVE IN PARTS

SIMLA, September 18. The "United Press" learns that the members of the Ministry of Supply Mission will arrive in India in three batches. The first batch has already arrived and its members are awaiting the arrival of other members. Sir Alexander Rogers, Chairman of the Mission, is expected to arrive shortly.

Mr. H. Dow, Vice-President of the War Supply Board, and Sir Guthrie Russell, Director-General of Munitions Production, left Simla last evening for Bombay to receive the Mission.

The "United Press" learns that after arrival all the members of the Mission will first visit Kirtke and thereafter the Shell Factory at Aravankadu in Bombay Presidency, Jubbulpore and Jamshedpur.

The Mission will arrive in Calcutta in the second week of October and visit Dum Dum, Ichapore and Kancharpara.

It is further learnt that on their way to Delhi the Mission will visit Cawnpore.—United Press.

GREGORY'S RETURN.

SIMLA, Sept. 18. The "United Press" learns that Dr. T. E. Gregory, Economic Adviser to the Government of India, who was sent in the middle of June to U. S. A. along with Sir David Meik, the Indian Trade Commissioner in London, to explore possibilities of expanding the market for Indian commodities, is arriving in India in the latter part of the next month.

The "United Press" learns that Dr. Gregory will be present at the deliberations of the Eastern Group Conference which commences in Delhi on October 24.—United Press.

S. India's Confidence In Mahatma

Supporting the official resolution requesting Gandhiji to assume command of the Congress at the A. I. C. C. Session on Monday, Mr. T. Prakasam said:

Indian Leadership as well as the Indian People have been from the outset sympathising with Britain on her War troubles, but on the part of Britain there has been no change of heart and no sympathy or feeling for the Indian People and their freedom.

They have fortified their positions in every way. They passed Law in their Parliament for taking back the Power given to the People in Provinces, into their own hands. They framed Defence of India Rules in the Central Government and have taken back the Power under Section 93 of the Government of India Act of 1935 although that Congress had no application to the circumstances. It was unconstitutional and unlawful that the People of the Province should be attempted to be taken back. When all these steps were taken in spite of the protest of this country, Congress was perfectly justified in calling upon the Ministries to resign so that the first step of Non-violence and Non-cooperation was completed.

In Madras Presidency the activities of the fifth columnists had been steadily growing. They had existed there during the last three years and became worse after the resignation of the Ministries. It was as a result of the activities of such people that an impression was created in the mind of the Government and the English People in the South India and also in the Government of India that in Madras the Congress Leaders were anxious to get back to Office.

I do not wish to tell you more about the persons or the details with regard to our troubles in South India on account of such activities; but I can assure you Mahatmaji and President that in spite of all such activities and the depression caused thereby, the people are with you. They have accepted your Non-violence. They are ready to make any sacrifice according to your bidding at any time. The people realize that the whole of the fight for their sake and on their account.

I am glad, Mahatmaji that you have consented to jump into the breach once again and lead the country as you have done during the last 20 years on such critical occasions; but the present crisis is the greatest of all that we had to face hitherto.

ties, is arriving in India in the latter part of the next month.

The "United Press" learns that Dr. Gregory will be present at the deliberations of the Eastern Group Conference which commences in Delhi on October 24.—United Press.

LEGISLATOR'S PRIVILEGES

Echo Of Adjournment
Motion In Bengal
Assembly

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18. The Bengal Legislative Assembly reassembled today after a four days recess.

After question time, Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal (Congress) referred to the Adjournment Motion he had tabled concerning the arrest and detention, during the recess, of two members of the Assembly under the Defence of India Rules.

The Hon'ble the Speaker said that he felt that the matter should be referred to the Privileges Committee of the House and discussed there, so that they might know what exactly their position was. He added that he had got sufficient materials at his disposal now on the strength of which he could, on his own motion refer the matter to the Privileges Committee, where the different parties would get an opportunity to discuss the matter. He proposed, therefore, to refer the matter to the Privileges Committee.

Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party, emphasised that the meeting of the Privileges Committee should be held at an early date, so that they might know the decisions of the Committee in the matter before the present session of the Assembly came to a close.

The Speaker said that he would summon a meeting of the Committee tomorrow.—A. P.

Bengal Council's Condolences

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18. When the Bengal Legislative Council (Upper House) met this afternoon after four days' recess, the Hon'ble President (Mr. S. C. Mitter) referred to the death of Mr. S. K. Som, a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly. The President said that Mr. Som came prominently before public eye in 1921 when he joined the non-co-operation.

The House decided to convey a message of condolence to the members of the bereaved family.—A. P.

Some Sikhs Resign From Congress

Akali Party Meeting At
Amritsar To Consider
Situation

LAHORE, Sept. 18. Following the resignation from the Congress of Master Tara Singh, the Akali leader, a number of Sikh Congressmen in the Punjab have resigned. They include the President and General Secretary of the Lyallpur District Congress Committee and some Sikh members of the Gujranwala district and city Congress committees.

Master Tara Singh, however, has reiterated in a press interview that his resignation has been submitted on personal grounds and that there is no question of the Sikhs leaving the Congress at present. He advises his coreligionists to continue their activities in the Congress.

It is understood that the Akali Party is shortly meeting at Amritsar to consider the situation and clarify their position.—A. P.

HYDERABAD CONGRESS TO LAUNCH SATYAGRAHA?

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 17. I understand that the question of launching individual Satyagraha on behalf of the State Congress has been decided, and a selected few would participate. But certain Congressmen, it seems, are in touch with high officials and have requested the authorities to launch the State Congress to action.

However there are some who believe that Satyagraha will be launched on September 19 at several centres in the State including Aurangabad, Latur, Prabhani, Madhira, etc.

HARKARE REMANDED

While the question of prosecuting Swami Ramanand Tirth, Secretary of the Hyderabad State Congress is pending, Mr. Harkare, the Labour leader from Nagpur who was arrested by the orders of the Government, was produced before the Chief City Magistrate and was remanded to jail custody. It is said the Police have filed a charge sheet against Mr. Harkare for delivering an objectionable speech, which hampers the efficient prosecution of war effort under the defence of Hyderabad Rules.

War Efforts: Kotah And Jhalwar

SIMLA, Sept. 17. Press communique: H. H. the Maharaja of Kotah who has already contributed Rs. 1,00,000 for war purposes has offered to make a further annual contribution of Rs. 20,000 to H. H. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund.

H. H. the Maharaja of Jhalwar has generously offered to present five mannae of tobacco, two and half lakhs of beries and five thousand clay pipes for the use of Indian troops engaged on war service outside India.—A. P.

WAR IN MIDDLE EAST

(Continued from Page 10.) of Matruh and might do some damage to both the road and the railway, but it would not be long before they were immobilised either by our air force or by troops who might appear suddenly from positions where the Italians would not expect to find them.

There remains the fourth route. The air. Because practically the whole of Egypt is one vast airfield it is an ideal country for troop-carrying planes and for parachutists. In theory—and providing that Germany could spare her ally a vast number of troop-carrying planes—Cairo could be endangered. And if Cairo is endangered the whole of the Suez Canal area suffers equally for it is from the capital city that the important towns of Suez, Ismailia and Port Said draw every drop of fresh water that they use. They have no other supply than the sweet water canal that starts at the Cairo barrage.

There is no point in denying that the landing of a force somewhere close to Cairo would constitute a formidable menace to the country; but that it would eventually be dealt with I have no doubt. For besides the natural obstacles which would impede and possibly destroy any attacking force along any of the routes I have outlined, there remain other obstacles—each tougher than them all.

And those are the British and Dominion Army now stationed in Egypt and Palestine under the command of the cautious and able General Wilson; the British Navy based upon Alexandria; and last, but very far from least, the R.A.F. whose young men, jealous of the hazards that are permitted to their colleagues in this country, are playing their part with a similar bravery and skill.

Taken all in all the odds are heavily against the enemies of Egypt and Britain in the Middle East.

Racing SIBRITT AT POONA

Tant Mieux Renamed
Glory Of India

Tant Mieux, the well-known race horse, recently purchased by His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, has been given a new name. The horse will in future be called 'Glory Of India'. It is fully anticipated that this classic son of Asterus will live up to the fine name bestowed on him.

El Morocco, a costly purchase by H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, has been landed in Calcutta. The animal is fit and well after its journey from England.

The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior has acquired Babba from Sir Sultan Chinoy and will in future carry the Gwalior colours.

W. J. Sibritt, who arrived from England on Sunday, made for Poona immediately and was seen at work on the track this morning. He was busy with the Kolhapur string. Sibritt has the mount on Ubayan Faisal in the Governor's Cup next Saturday.

GOOD FIELDS ANTICIPATED

POONA, Sept. 18. The following are the handicaps for the Fifth Day of the Poona Races on Saturday, September 21:

POONA PLATE: Distance 7 furlongs.—Baqiava 9-2, Passepasse II 9-0, All Alone (late Glen Loan) 9-0, Aerolopatic 8-11, Fullam 8-9, Good Fere 8-8, One In A Million (late Mackinnon) 8-8, Harishchandra (late Portman) 8-8, Multisimo 8-8, Dancing Comet 8-0, Play On 8-5, Panaster 8-3, Glory Of Kolhapur (late Paschus) 8-2, Terror 8-2, Higgins (late Orleans) 8-0, National Flag 8-0, Neury 8-0, Earnest 7-12, His Master's Voice 7-12, Comopolitain 7-9, Let Slip 7-8, Leader 7-9, Cetus Divitiae 7-7, Desert Night 7-7, The Prince 7-7.

ELGIN PLATE: Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.—Terrace 9-2, Golden Link 9-0, Final Glance 8-13, Levant 8-13, Sunny-morn 8-12, Hautboy 8-12, Valkyrian 8-12, Talk 8-10, Gail 8-9, Gougat 8-7, Sea Battle 8-0, Golden Mantle 8-0, Revivace 8-2, Autoland 8-0, Cash Book 8-0, Swift Reynard 7-11, Atlaton 7-11, Cour Brule 7-9, Cotsy 7-9, Lady Of The Night 7-9.

PASHAN PLATE: Distance (about) 1-1/2 miles.—Master Mint 9-4, Toron Royal 9-0, Talkless 9-0, Appenzell 9-0, Mademoiselle Eileen 9-0, Dark Wings 8-12, Flambeau 8-5, Manifold 8-5, Handford Lad 8-5, Tomit 8-5, Shalins (late Nutbread) 8-3, The Bonnie Banks 8-3, Split Wine 7-11, Gay Nora 7-11, Galk Gem 7-9, Side Hill 7-9, Reliable 7-8, Lambeth Walk 7-8, Kirkibost 7-7.

CONNAUGHT PLATE: Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.—King's Wine 9-7, Shahenshah 8-13, Pratap 8-13, Hectic 8-11, Fancy Glen 8-10, Oliver 8-10, Prince 8-0, Turf King 8-5, Kirtan 8-5, Sammy Brass 8-4, Laxmidhar 8-2, Blue Tassel 8-2, Ishay (late Mal-kosh) 8-0, King Kong 7-12, Mahboob's Choice 7-12, First Choice 7-12, Guindv Park 7-7, Vikramsinh 7-7, Welfare (withdrawn) 7-7.

HIGGINS' PLATE: Distance 6 furlongs.—Pom Pom 9-7, Limelight 8-10,

HARRIS SHIELD CRICKET

The R. M. Bhatt High School eliminated the Maratha High School in the Harris Shield Cricket Tournament. The match was exciting, the winners bettering their opponents by just 15 runs.

The Maratha High School made first use of the wicket and were all out for five short of a century.

M. B. Borkar was seen to advantage and gathered 32 runs, in an innings that showed up some good strokes. N. S. Hammond and D. S. Mandveikar were useful to their side with 17 and 12, respectively.

The R. M. Bhatt High School have some good bowlers and Colam (3 for 15), Fani (3 for 19) Kolsukar (2 for 0) and Thakur (2 for 36) must be quite proud of their figures.

The winners ran up a total of 116. Hero, Ekar was the hero. He mastered the attack and played smoothly in a flawless effort for 36. Davi 13 (not out) was the next batsman.

A. C. Raikar was deadly with the ball. He kept a good length and got plenty of work off the missile. He closed with the admirable figures 6 for 32.

I. F. C. SHIELD

LUCKNOW, Sept. 17. Two more matches were decided in the I. F. C. Shield this afternoon on the Sports Association Ground, Lucknow. The Union Club, Peshawar, moved into the third round by defeating the Y. M. C. A., Cawnpore, (holders) by the narrowest margin in their replay, and The E. I. R. Railway (Divisional) got into the second round at the expense of the Marwari Club, Cawnpore, whom they defeated by four goals to one.—A. P.

Das Cup Tournament

A match will be played to-day in the Das Cup Tournament at the Coopers. Kick-off—3.40 p.m.

Silver Armour 8-8, Black Magic 8-5, Blue Mantle 8-4, Sherinout 8-4, Maspin 8-0, Merry Pass 8-0, Princess Hilar 7-11, Tippu Sultan 7-7, Redoubt 7-7, Eager 111 (dn).

GOVERNOR'S CUP: Distance 8 furlongs.—Seventh Heaven 9-2, Legion 9-4, Amin al Iraq 8-11, Faruq 8-11, King of Diamonds 8-5, Sai al Nasser 8-4, Firas 8-4, Mahabari (late Hamrat al Sharq) 8-0, Nasser Ghazi 8-0, Pushpannala (late Al Hamayyah) 8-0, Udayar Faisal 8-0, Kan-zallah 8-0, Banash Amer 7-9, King Farouq 7-9, Great Star 7-4.

BEUDON PLATE (Div. II): Distance 6 furlongs.—Prince 9-2, Majid Pasha 9-0, Adwan al Mukul 8-13, Kaid Saoud 8-11, Sallat Pasha 8-11, Burgess 8-9, King Hilar 8-9, Bon Jour 8-7, Dahman 8-7, Attatfer Allah 8-7, Full Moon 8-7, Young Tiger 8-7, Shanghai 8-4, Sarkhat Hamyar (late Chappie of Lark) 8-2, Beg 8-2, Mahol 8-2, And 8-1, Sohrab 8-0, Man of War 8-0, Bani Tamim 8-0, Silver Mine 8-0, Tharwath 7-12, Hampstead 7-11, Night Hawk 7-11, Starlight 7-9.

Football

United Young Friends Win

Keen Match In Junior
Rovers

A keenly contested match was seen in the Junior Rovers' Football Tournament on Wednesday when the United Young Friends met the M. T. E. (R. I. N.). The former scrapped home by a solitary goal, and many felt that a draw would have been a more deserving tally. The winners took the lead five minutes from the start through Bashi their centre forward, and clung to this advantage. They were exceeding lucky to keep their lead for in the second half the R. I. N. men went all out, and playing hearty football were continually troubling the Young Friends defence.

The match was more so in the last ten minutes, when the R. I. N. kept their opponents in their own area. All their efforts, however, did not bring the equaliser.

For the winners Rau, Bait, Anthony and Bashi were always prominent. The R. I. N. had good men in Sen, Dixon, Lakin and Hall.

The following were the teams:—
UNITED YOUNG FRIENDS: M. Rau; Bait and Anthony; Ahmad, Eddu and Ganpat; Gokoli, Latimil, Bashi, Francis and Babu.

MECHANICAL TRAINING: E. BISHMENT (R. I. N.); Duckworth; B. Charles and L. A. Hall; D'Almeida, Meade and L. Smith; R. Larin, Dixon, S. Meskoth, Jacob and Sen.

TO-DAY'S GAME
St. Xavier's Gymkhana Park, 5.40 p.m.—Bombay City Police vs. Transit Section.

New Delhi Football

NEW DELHI, Sept. 17. The Hooghly Sporting Association defeated the Rainsa Sporting Union by one goal to all this evening, and entered the semi-finals in the Mohendra Memorial Cup Football Tournament.

The match provided plenty of thrills and there were many exciting moments. The exchanges were even throughout. The only goal scored in the evening was from a penalty, when the game had been in progress for about a quarter of an hour. Both teams were well balanced and the forwards were finely supported by their halves.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pheroza Shah Mehta

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1940

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AIR RAIDS ON TUESDAY

Heavy Engagements With 200 Enemy Planes

Duels Fought In 100 M. P. H. Gale

Goering Employs New Air Raid Tactic: Tier After Tier Of 20 Or 30 Planes Sent To Entice Away British Fighters

LONDON, Sept. 17.

To-night's air-raiders in London area were greeted not only by the usual barrage but by number of searchlights which had been markedly few during the past six days.

Very soon after the alarm was sounded several planes drove towards central London but turned and swiftly moved out again when met by salvo after salvo from many guns.

Air battles were fought in the hundred-mile-per-hour-gale over Kent, Sussex, Surrey and Thames Estuary this afternoon between British and German fighters.

According to the Air Ministry Service, the Germans sent over the Channel—after having their bomber squadrons "out to rags and tatters" in Sunday's fights over London—more than 200 Messerschmitt and Heinkel fighters.

Although British pilots were handicapped by the heavy cloud when searching for the enemy they destroyed four and anti-aircraft gunners on the south-east coast also shot down two.

The first formation of Messerschmitts approached the coast at 3 p.m. and continued to come over in waves of 20 and 30 for the next half an-hour. At 25,000 feet over Maidstone, 12 Spitfires, says the News Service, routed a formation of Messerschmitts.

Although these famous former auxiliary pilots don't claim to have definitely destroyed any of the German pilots, they said, on landing "one was swaying in a dive with white smoke pouring from the fuselage. The second was flying very slowly at thousand feet and a third was spinning out of control."

Small-Scale Enemy Activities

An Air Ministry and Home Security communiqué states, there was enemy activity on a small scale to-day until early afternoon. Although bombs were dropped in widely scattered districts of south-east England, little damage was done but a small number of people were killed or injured in south-west London.

At Portsmouth, a church and several houses were hit and a small number of people injured. Several large waves of enemy aircraft crossed the coast at Kent flying in the direction of London and large forces were despatched to intercept the enemy.

No major battle took place but contact was made over Kent. The enemy was promptly scattered and did not penetrate further inland than Maidstone.

Reports so far received show

yesterday afternoon—20 and 30 strong—in quick succession, appears to have been to entice up smaller "over confident" British flights.

The new Heinkel 113 was used for the first time in the force in this aerial "cat and mouse" game, where, one side, it is hoped, would triumph by sheer weight. Messerschmitts made up the rest of the fleet.

"Large forces" of British fighters, it is revealed, were despatched to intercept the enemy. It is more than probable, I understand, that German fighters were doing a little scattered escort work as well, of the smaller bomber formations, hidden away in thunder and clouds.

No major battle developed as there was a hundred mile per hour gale blowing. Five German aircraft—least four of them fighters—were shot down by British fighters and two by anti-aircraft gunners. Not a single enemy plane penetrated further than Maidstone.

Damage was caused at some big West-End stores during night bombing. Some casualties are reported from one of them. Central London areas received bombs as also a number of places on the outskirts where small fires occurred.

In the West-End a bomb damaged a street and a subway. A crater affected the watermain near a large hotel where guests were removed from the underground shelter to the ground floor in case the water percolated through to refuge. An enemy bomber is reported to have crashed in Kent.

Raids On London's Docks

Air raids on London's docks killed only one man inside the dock area. This is revealed by Mr. Ronald Cross, Minister of Shipping, in a broadcast to-night.

He said, "Outside the docks, the story was very different and strange sight it was, miles of firemen's hoses running the length of street after street."

London's docks are surrounded by densely crowded areas. There are many miles of small streets where hundreds of thousands of London's poorest people live in tiny houses mostly weakly built.

To their everlasting shame the Huns poured a deluge of destruction on these unlucky folk. Those leaving the district were not "gone for."

They were so to speak the wounded going out of the battle. The great bulk of the people in those bombed parts of London were remaining. They refused to move for Hitler.

Intermittent Raids Of Anti-Aircraft Gunfires

A wide area round London and Central London and—for the second successive night—the West-End were bombed during a raid lasting nearly ten hours. The all-clear was not sounded in London area until shortly after 05-00 (G.M.T.).

Flying over London in quick succession, the raiders dropped many high explosive bombs and

SURYA KUMAR SHOME DEAD

Congress Nationalist Member Of Central Assembly

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

The death has occurred at 10-15 this morning of Mr. Surya Kumar Shome, Member of the Central Legislative Assembly, at his Calcutta residence.

He had been ailing for a long time from an attack of rheumatism, which ultimately developed into cancer. He was 70 years of age.

Mr. Surya Kumar was returned to the Central Assembly uncontested on the Congress Nationalist Party ticket in the last general election.—United Press.

ARUNDALE'S CABLE TO CHURCHILL

MADRAS, Sept. 18.

"An Indo-British Union on the same principle as the splendid Franco-British Union would settle all differences and secure India's wholehearted power for speedy victory," says Dr. George S. Arundale, President of the New India League, in a cable he has dispatched to Mr. Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister.—United Press.

"Daily Herald" And "Evening Standard" Buildings Damaged

LONDON, Sept. 17.

It is typical of the propaganda put out daily by the enemy that the Italian Government wireless repeats that Reuter's new building in Fleet Street has been bombed and asserts that Fleet Street itself has been reduced to ruins.

This report is, of course, fantastic. Reuter is entirely untouched and the same is true of the whole of Fleet Street.

Only the "Evening Standard" and "Daily Herald" offices have been hit and the damage is so slight that work was totally uninterrupted and no edition failed to appear on the streets at the scheduled time.

Moreover, neither of these buildings is in Fleet Street.—Reuter.

Sales Girls Await Orders

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Hundreds of sales girls arrived normally this morning to begin work in damaged Oxford Street stores. Many sat calmly in the basements awaiting orders. Shortly afterwards the first of three stores opened for business with a call to assistants "first floor staff, report for duty".—Reuter.

aircraft bombs and anti-aircraft gunfire were heard intermittently throughout the night. Several times the raiders turned back before the heavy barrage. In central London searchlights operated for the first time in six days.

During the night, a north-west coastal town experienced its heaviest raid of the war despite intense anti-aircraft fire.

WAR IN MIDDLE EAST

Odds Are Heavily Against Italy

Between the low plateau that is the Eastern border of Italian Libya and the narrow belt of fertile land that borders the River Nile on its two banks (thereby constituting the only strip of Egyptian territory that is worth defending) lies the greatest, natural fortress in the world, writes Philip Jordan, in "News Chronicle".

It is almost entirely made of sand. It is nearly 400 miles wide at its narrowest part, and because, for all practical purposes, man cannot live in it, it requires no army, but only a small air force, to hold any portion of it (other than the northern strip across which runs the coastal road and the railway from Alex-

oasis of Siwa that lies 30 miles east of the Cyrenaican frontier and 160 south of the coast; and from there strike north-eastwards across the desert to the wretched water holes of Moghara, or south-east to the oasis Bahariya. From the first of these (provided that the invading force could successfully negotiate the marshy chasms of the Katara depression, much of which is 600 feet below sea level) a direct attack on Cairo would be theoretically possible: from the latter a similar attack could be made through Cairo's market garden, the prolific oasis of Fayum.

But. And the but is important. Such an enterprise is probably beyond the scope of any modern



andria to the fortress town of Mersa Matruh, some 150 miles west of that great naval base.

This natural fortress is the great Libyan desert whose arid sands constitute an obstacle to armoured fighting vehicles without parallel. It is an incomparable ally, with the added advantage that it has no Fifth Column.

If Italy proposes seriously to attack Egypt—with whom, at the moment, she is not at war—it will be necessary for her armies to overcome this obstacle before they can reach a single really vital spot.

Four Routes

There are three—possibly four—routes by which Graziani's troops could attempt an assault on Egypt's life. Attempts along three of them would almost certainly fail: that along the fourth would have a temporary and considerable nuisance value; but would probably prove not to have been worth the effort.

Italy (with or without German aid) could send a desert force to attack the plentifully watered

army, tied as it inevitably now is to the limitations of motor transport.

So tremendous a trek would require preparations on a scale so vast that they could not hope to escape firstly the eyes of our alert reconnaissance aircraft and thereafter bombs from our Blenheims.

Even if they could, such an expedition would, in my opinion, be headed for disaster as soon as it set out.

You can train men so finely that they can endure great heat and great fatigue on less than a pint of water a day; but you cannot so train armoured fighting vehicles. In country such as that which they would have to cross the appetites of such vehicles for both water and fuel, so far from diminishing, increase considerably; and to feed them and keep them to a standard of comparative efficiency would require lines of communication upon a scale that would present an easy target to our bombers.

Mersa Matruh Italy's probable intention—pro-

The Half-Column "Dm"

Dorothy Thompson is one of the most widely read of American columnists. She is the wife of Sinclair Lewis. Her recent broadcast from Montreal was about the war in Europe. She says: "This war is really a struggle between Hitler and Churchill. On the one side is the 'furious, unhappy, frustrated, and fanatic figure who has climbed to unprecedented power on the piled-up bodies of millions of men...."

He looked across at Britain, and was satisfied. Britain was ruled by business men and bureaucrats. They were cautious men.... they were decorous and they were old. So they closed their brief cases and went fishing or shooting on week-ends. War was unthinkable.

"But in England there was a man. Winston Churchill was no longer young; he was in his sixties; yet there was something perennially youthful about him. His father was the son of the Duke of Marlborough; his ancestors had said 'England', and fought her wars, and led her in peace, for as far back as any one could remember. While he spoke—mostly to unheeding ears—the shadow was lengthening, and finally loomed so tall and menacing that all the world could see.

And then when it was over them with the full darkness of its horror, the people of England—lifted Churchill on their hands, crying 'Speak and fight for us!' And who to-day is the plutocrat? Britain, in whose great houses live to-day the children of the London slums, and whose people pay 45 per cent. of their incomes in taxes? Or Nazi Germany, the great 'nouveau-riche', kidnapper of provinces, collector of ransoms, stuffed with the delicatessen of the Danes and the Czechs and the Dutch?

"The plutocratic England you attack, Hitler, is to-day a Socialist State—a Socialist State created without class war, created out of love, and led by an aristocrat for whom England builds no eagles' nests or palaces out of the taxes of her people—a man who cares nothing for money, nor ever has, but only for Britain and for the coming world that a free and Socialist British society will surely help to build if ever it is built. The master of the dyke against world chaos is you, Churchill. Around you, Winston Churchill, is a gallant company of ghosts. Elizabeth is there, and sweetest Shakespeare, Drake is there, and Raleigh, and Wellington. And when you speak, Churchill, brave men's hearts everywhere rush out to you. There are no neutral hearts—except those that have stopped beating. There are no neutral prayers."

vided that she can obtain the initiative which is by no means certain—is to attack Egypt through the coastal belt where the road and railway run.

Her chances of success along this route, while greater than those which would operate in favour of the attack through Siwa, are slender.

Athwart the road to Alexandria and the delta lies the fortress of Mersa Matruh.

Such is the adequacy both of Mersa Matruh's planning and of the British troops who operate from it, that a force considerably larger and more loyal than any that the enemy could concentrate unobserved would be required to force a passage through its concrete walls.

It is true that the enemy could attempt a detour with the object of cutting both the road and the railway east of Matruh; but, because the countryside is exceptionally advantageous for both observation and operations by the armoured diversion such an attempt would almost certainly be stopped.

Air Attack

The third possible route is by the sea; but because of the supremacy of the British Fleet in Mediterranean waters this is hardly to be feared. True, units in fast motor-boats might be landed east (Continued on page 9, col. 4)

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE RINGER

